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EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?



In 1867 the Conservatives carried the Household Franchise Bill, a manœuvre which was popularly described as "Stealing the Liberal clothes while bathing." Our cartoonist suggests that this is likely to happen again if the Liberals go out without Enfranchising Women.

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To the brave women who to day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

The most important political event of the week has been the Conference of the Labour Party at Glasgow, which had not concluded its sittings when we went to press. Previous to the meeting of the Conference the Parliamentary report of the Party was issued, containing not a single reference to the entranchisement of women. This is especially noteworthy, in , view of the fact that the Labour Party receives the active support of one section of woman suffragists.

Labour Women
On Monday there was a Conference of the Women's
Labour League—a body which bears the same rela-Conship to the Labour Party which the women's

Liberal organisations bear to the Liberal Party. Resolutions were passed urging the Labour Party to vote against all franchise Bills unless woman suffrage were included, and inviting them to "take into consideration" the question of moving an amendment to the address. A strong resolution, calling for opposition to all Government measures until women were enfranchised, was put to the vote and lost. From the tone of the speeches delivered at this Conference it is quite clear that the women belonging to this League have not yet learnt the lesson that political enfranchisement must precede political service, and that to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for a party which will not fight for their emancipation is unworthy of their womanhood.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

The Labour Conference itself held a preliminary ting on Tuesday to discuss the general question of Parliamentary policy, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in defending his line of action, said that critics had described the Liberals and Conservatives as "Tweedledum and Tweedledee," and asked it that was so why the Labour Party should trouble to get rid of Tweedledum and put Tweedledee into power But the criticism that we would direct against Mr. Macdonald is that under his leadership the Labour Party has played Tweedledum to the Liberal Tweedledge. The Liberal Government, which fouts the claims of women to entranchisement, finds that it is just as much assured of the continuous support of members of the Labour Party as it is of the rank and file of Liberals. We deal with this question at greater length in our leading article this week. Up to the time of going to press no resolution dealing with woman suffrage had been passed at the Conference.

Pit Brow Lasses Threatened Again

If proof were needed of the fact that the interests of warking women are not adequately safeguarded by members of Parliament elected by men, it would be found in the action of the Yorkshire miners' leaders, including Mr. Wadsworth, M.P., in endeavouring to oust women from employment at the pit brow. It will be remembered that this question was fought out in Parliament in 1911, and that it was only after public opinion had been roused by the splendid agitation of the women concerned that restrictive legislation was prevented; on that occasion the Labour Party were against the women, the plea put forward being that the work was injurious, a statement which was subsequently proved to be exactly coptrary to fact,

A Sex War
The Iresh attempt is taking the form of industrial action; pressure is being brought to bear on the colliery owners. The old argument of injury to women's health is frankly abandoned, and the crude sex argument, "We want to keep the work for men and boys," is substituted in its place. There is considerable danger that the employers may take the easier course and give way to the men and turn the women out of employment. At present the agitation only relates to a Yorkshipe Colliery, which is introducing women for the first time; but no doubt if successful the men will push their campaign into the

Laurashire collieries, where the labour of the pit brow lassies has been established for many years.

A Saiglal Follow

We quite appreciate the attitude of the male Trade. Unionist who objects to find himself undercut by what he would describe as "blackleg woman's labour." But be is seeking entirely the wrong remedy. By his policy of excluding women from employment he is compelling the woman to become a blackleg, and bringing about his own undoing. His only right course is to welcome women into his Unions, to acknowledge their right to work in every form of industry for which they are suitable, and to act in conjunction with them in seeking to raise the wages of both men and women workers to a worthy level. It is a striking commentary on the subordination of mind which afflicts the Women's Labour League that (unless it was omitted from the reports which have reached us) no discussion on this important question took place at their Conference.

North-West Durham

Polling takes place to-day in North-West Durham. There are three candidates, Mr. Anenrin Williams, Liberal, Mr. Stuart, Labour, and Mr. Hardicker, Unionist. If either of the first two candidates are returned to Parliament they will go to the House of Commons as members of the Coalition to support the present Government. Since this Government is preventing the enfranchisement of women, and we are therefore anxious to bring about its defeat as soon as possible, we appeal to all electors in the division who put the question of woman suffrage first to use their votes against both these candidates.

South Bucks

In South Bucks, where polling will take place next month, the position is still more simple, because there are only two candidates, Mr. Mosley, the Liberal, and Mr. Du Pré, the Unionist. Mr. Mosley declares himself to be sympathetic to woman suffrage but from experience in other cases we know only too well that this will not prevent him from giving wholehearted support to the Liberal Government in resisting the claims of women, and in applying every form of cruel cocreion in their power. Mr. Mosley's professed friendship, therefore, does not count for anything in our eyes compared with the fact that he is the official Liberal candidate pledged to the support of the present Government, and we call upon all good suffragists to do their utmost to prevent his return to Parliament.

Will Mr. Hobkouse Leave the Cabinet?

The Manchester Guardian mentions a rumour that Mr. Hobhouse may succeed Lord Denman as Federal Governor of Australia. This would, of course, involve his resignation from the Cabinet. Suffragists would have no reason to regret his disappearance from English public life. He has been a consistent opponent of women's enfranchisement, and it was he who in the now notorious speech in Echruary, 1912, jibed at all the constitutional agitation on behalf of votes for women, and incited women to acts of riot and incendiarism. We wonder, however, how the emancipated women of Australia will view the appointment of an anti-woman Governor?

学生点之后

Bishop of London and Forcible Feeding

We are glad that the Bishop of London, in response to the request of a deputation from the W.S.P.U., has promised, if he can get permission from the Home Secretary, to go and see for himself the operation of foreible feeding in prison, and that the Bishop of Kensington will accompany him. We need not remind these reverend prelates that what they will actually see will be what we may call an "expurgated edition" of the daily process; yet we believe that even this will impress them as sufficiently horrible to ca'l forth their most emphatic protest.

"Stealing the Liberals' Clothes"

It is a common assumption of Liberals and Labour men that the Unionist Party, if in power, would not give votes to women, and the deduction is made from this premise that there is no object to be gained by suffragists in turning out the present Government. How false is the premise itself will be realised from the account which we publish in another column of how the Franchise Bill of 1867 was carried. Then, as now, there were a large majority of Liberal private members who were in favour of the reform; then, as now, there were a large number of Conservatives who were against it. Yet it was the Conservative Party and not the Liberal Party, who, by the pressure of circumstances, brought it about.

Items of Interest

The Liberal Executive of Coventry has definitely decided against Mr. Mason for the next election. But Mr. Mason will nevertheless stand as an Independent candidate.

According to the Daily Citizen the women of Bohemia are to have the vote, an announcement that the Government intend to carry this reform having been made by the Prime Minister.

The Women's Congressional Union in the United States threaten to adopt a militant election policy against the Democratic Party unless it assists them to win enfranchisement.

As we go to press we learn that four women have been arrested for going to Downing Street during the Cabinet Council.

EUSDAY AND YESTERDAY

The man, walking down the street, smiled. He was very happy, very much in love; so much, that he was prepared to sacrifice his bachelor independence, his bachelor privileges, and put his neck, as he expressed it, into the noose of marriage. And she, this girl who had charmed him, was equally in love with him. He knew: though she had asked for time to think over her answer, he had no doubts as to what that answer would be. For he had seen the love-light in her eyes, and in the matter of lovelight he was an expert. It had been one of his sweetest pastimes to bring it into the eyes of women, to see it dawn and grow and shoot up into flame, to manœuvre passages of tenderness, of regret; of sentiment unuttered but implied, and then to pass on to fresh fields and pastures new.

He had no wish to pass on now. She had captured him, he admitted, and there was joy in the admission; he even looked forward to saying at the clubthat he was caught at last. He was almost impatient that he must wait until the day after to-morrow to make the news public; though the waiting lent piquancy to his sacrifice (for it was a sacrifice, after all), though the coquetry which had prompted the delay was part of the delicious faculty for pretending which he reckoned amongst the charms of women. To be sure she had not looked coquettish when she asked for time to think the matter over; her eyes had been almost troubled: but that was part of her art; inasmuch as she was dearer than other women, she was also cleverer, subtler, less crude, and she was going to maintain the pose she had taken up right on to the end. It quite suited her, that pose of independence, and she was absolutely charming when she championed the cause of women and declared her sympathy with it.

He laughed softly to himself, hearing in advance the whispered assurance that he was more to her than any cause, foreseeing how her independence would lapse and the forces of her being pour themselves into loving and the longing for his love; knowing the nature of women, he knew that the pose would be cast aside once and for ever when he took her in his arms the day after to-morrow.

She was very pale, and there were dark lines below her eyes. Poor child! How foolish of her to have insisted upon this waiting time! Had she thought perhaps that he would change his mind in the interval, draw back! It had been his way, of course, with other women; but not now, not with this woman. She appealed to him strongly in her pathetic admission of his power over her, and he was secretly flattered at her failure in the part she had set herself to play.

He moved towards her with all the tenderness that he was able so well to convey in eyes and voice, but she put out her hands to hold him back.

No," she cried, "I'm sorry, but-" She broke off and began again. "Marriage between you and me would be a mistake."

"A mistake! But don't you---" He came nearer to her. "Oh, but you do love me!"

" Yes, I love you—in the sense of being in love, and if I were to marry you I should be, for a time, quite radiantly happy. But love that sort of love -wouldn't be enough-not for always, I mean; and even motherhood doesn't last for ever, in the sense of being an absorption or a tie; children grow up and go out into the world. By and bye I should want something else, something more than just you and my own home; and you are not a man to let me have it."

So it was the old pose of independence! Easy

enough to win her over if that was all.
"Dear child," he said, "you shall do exactly as you like when you belong to me, but I think you will find that love and marriage will give you all the interests you need."

She shook her head. "You are thinking of

Byron's words. But the day when Byron wrote, the day when what he said was true, is a day that has goin by. Love is no longer woman's existence; it's only part of it just as it is only part of a man's; and I have ambitions, interests, ideals, that I find

I can't give up."

"I would teach you how to forget them."

Again she shook her head. "That would be worst of all. But I doubt if even you could take

worst of all. But I doubt it even you could take their place—for more than a time."

"Just let me try!" His voice was a caress.

"The trial would mean the sacrifice of my freedom. Oh, I mind the giving it up—my love for you, your love for me. There is a part of me that tries out for you, and I—I have been near to giving in to it. But the other part, the part that is silent

now, would come to the fore again, and I cannot marry a man who would neither acknowledge nor

He was looking at her with drawn brows. " I-

I really don't understand."
"No, that's just it. And you never would."

"I thought you were a-a normal woman." "So I am. I am typical, not an abnormality. I belong to a type that is not unusual and is becoming more and more usual every day."

"In God's name," he cried, "what is your type? for I confess I have never met it.'

"Or meeting it, have passed it by. But I am everywhere; there are many of me. I am simply a woman of to-day."

ANNOUNCEMENTS Fellows Meeting Next Week

A special meeting is being held next Friday even-ing, February 6, at 8.30, in the small Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, to which Fellows and others are invited. It is hoped that as many as possible will attend to confer with Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence as to plans for bringing to public notice the Kingsway Hall meeting on February 26.

Speakers at the Kingsway Hall Sir Harry Johnston, the famous South African explorer, Miss Lena Ashwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be among the speakers at the great public meeting at the Kingsway Hall on Thursday evening, February 26, organised by the Vores FOR WOMEN Fellowship. Early application for tickets should be made to the Ticket Secretary, VOTES POR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Prices: Front central stalls and balcony, all numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d.; other numbered and reserved stalls or balcony, 1s.; unreserved seats in stalls or balcony, 6d. Handbills in the colours advertising the meeting are now ready, and can be had on application to the Ticket Secretary.

PELLOWSHIP LITERATURE

Mr. Pethick Lawrence's pamphlet, "Women's Votes and Wages," is now ready, and can be obtained from the Business Secretary, Votes for Women Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1d. The Business Secretary can also supply copies of various leaflets, price 1s. a hundred, 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

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LONDON

ANTIDE BUREAU STREET STREET, S AUSTRALIA

By Margaret Hodge

Part II.—Results in Laws and Social Conditions

I have spoken of the gradual mistrust of party that [is growing up among the women of Australia. Non-party political associations of women have already been formed in three out of the six States of the Commonwealth, and in two others the women have separated from the men's associations, and go strongly for measures of social reform, and though they are nominally supporters of the Liberal Party, they are no longer slaves to it. Women have found by experience that they are a much greater influence for good in political life if they free themselves from the chains of party prejudice, chains which men are hugging more and more closely as time goes on. The Labour women of New South Wales have asserted their independence, and insisted that the demand for the admission of women to the New South Wales Parliament should be a condition of their loyalty. In consequence of this, the Labour Party have made this demand a plank in their platform.

Legislative Results

Of the legislation, secured by the woman's vote, it is a little difficult to speak, for the prompt retort of the Anti's meets us, "Post hoc" is not necessarily "Propter hoc." Yet certain social legislation may undoubtedly be attributed to the women's votes. The chief concern of all women is the welfare of the. children, for the mother spirit is strong in every one of the sex. The maternity bonus of £5, paid to the mother, secures that the child should be born under healthy conditions and tended with proper care. The numerous lying in hospitals, alterably equipped and maffed, supply a shelter total prospective mothers. The widows' and deserted writes' pensions, with a grant per head for each child until it is sixteen, enable the little ones to be narranged in a real home and to know in early childhood the delight of a mother's love and care. (These pensions are only paid in Victoria at present, but will be extended to the whole Commonwealth shortly.) The free kindergartens, State aided and endowed, give the very poorest children the chance of pleasant companionship, picturesque environment, comfortable accommodation, sound education, and artistic training.

The Universities are free, and readily grant bursaries to any scholars who are in need of pecuniary assistance to take a University career. As nearly all professions are open to women, there are as many girl as boy students. Child labour is absolutely prohibited up to the age of fourteen, or, in Victoria, to fifteen, and street trading for boys and

girls up to the age of eighteen is forbidden in New South Wales.

The age of consent has been raised in all the States except Queensland, and the women of the Electoral League are making an earnest effort to secure the raising of it there. The securing of an equal standard of morality for men and women is a matter of practical politics. In West Australia the absolutely equal divorce law, which was initiated and sent through the Upper House, chiefly through the un-tiring efforts of the Women's Service Guild, will, it is hoped, serve as a pattern for the Commonwealth Law on the subject. Prompt and energetic measures are being taken by the women of all the States to prevent the entrance of the White Slave Traffic. Meanwhile, the economic position of women is improving every day, and the connection between prostitution and starvation wages has been frequently pointed out by the suffrage papers. Since ranchisement the mum wage as well as the man, and if she has not always secured equal consideration as a worker, it is because her humble estimate of her own powers, the result of years of repression, has prevented her from

How the Vote has Affected Wages

The following table will show how the vote has affected wages :-

In 1897 (before women had the vote)-

Average wage. In Australia the potential metherhood of the nation is not underpaid and starved or driven to supplement inadequate wages by immoral earnings.

Reduction of Infant Mortality

The triumphant success of the woman's vote in reducing the terrible toll of infant life is due to a large extent to the excellent training in mother-call in the schools from women doctors and teachers,

and to the legislation, which secures absolutely pure milk by rigid inspection of dairies. Lecturers on economics are often puzzled to account for the low rate of infant mortality in Australasia, and attribute it to the splendid climate; but the heat, in Queensland especially, is severely tropical, often reaching 100 degrees. Yet the infant death-rate there is only 68 per thousand. Some urge that in a new country the death-rate is always lower because there is no danger of overcrowding. Yet Canada is a new country, and the infant death-rate is 130 per thousand. Infant mortality has steadily declined in Australia since the women were enfranchised, and the same phenomenon has occurred in New Zealand.

Rate of Infantile Mortality in the Commonwealth

The Birth Rate

The birth-rate has risen from 25.29 in 1903 to 27.21 in 1911 (per thousand of the population), and is, therefore, now higher than Great Britain. More-over, it is very cheering to note that the rate has increased principally among the well-to-do classes.

The percentage of infants born out of wedlock in the Commonwealth has decreased from 6.24 per cent. of total births in 1905 to 5.79 per cent. in 1911, and this in spite of the fact that the Northern territory statistics are included, where the rate of illegitimate births is 29.03 per cent. of the total births. This large percentage is due to the great preponderance of white men duer white women, and many of the children are half-castes,

The two Houses of the Federal Parliament have twice passed resolutions recording their earnest appreciation of the value of the woman's vote. In December, 1912, Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, answered a question upon the subject with a hearty eulogium of the results of woman's suffrage. At the end of 1913 Mr. Kelly, one of the ablest of the Liberal members, seconded Dr. Maloney, a leading Labour M.P., in repudiating Sir Almroth Wright's con-temptuous description of the position of women in

the political life of the Commonwealth.

Indeed, many leading lights on the Island Continent are beginning to realise, from the results of practical experience of the co-operation of the sexes, that women are wanted in every branch of political, municipal, and judicial work. As one of Miss Goldstein's most ardent supporters, an elderly man, very earnestly said when asked for his vote for her:

"Je go much further than you. Things will never be right until we have women on juries and on the bench, as well as representing us in Parliament."

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Our sellers are rapidly returning to winter work. One Fellow, a very busy and not a strong woman, has generously given the one half-hour a week she can spare to help at a newly captained pitch. We want many more such offers!

Several Fellows have sent in their names for selling at the opening of Parliament. Those who have never sold before might make a beginning on that occasion; selling with others is a pleasant introduction to the work. Let our paper be seen everywhere, so that votes for women may be in everyone's mind. To do this we must have workers; therefore, directly you ead this, write to the Paper-Selling Organiser, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

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The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

"NOW'S THE TIME & NOW'S THE HOUR!"

The Northern Men's Federation was formed from the Deputation of Bailies. Town Councillors and others, whom Mr. Asquith refused to receive last July. It has been in existence six months, and has secomplished splendid results. Branches have been formed in the chief cities of Scotland and sleewhere, and a continuous campaign of Open-Air Meetings have been kept going all through the winter. These Meetings have been fully reported in the Press. Many successful Meetings have taken place in the Halls of the various Towns, and a Mass Meeting for the Men's MANDATE was beld in the SYNOD HALL, EDINBURGH (the largest Hall in the City), on NOVEMBER 14th. This Meeting was attended by many Members of the Town Council, and was voted a brilliant success.

Special and CONCENTRATED CAMPAIGNS have been and will be conducted in the Divisions of BRIDGETON (Mr. McCullum Scott, M.P., Anti-Suffragist and Supporter of Mr. Asquith);
ST. ROLLOX (The Right Hon. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Supporter of Mr. Asquith);
SOUTH EDINBURGH (Mr. Lyall, M.P., Anti-Suffragist, Souther to Mr. Asquith);

Secretary to Mr. Asquith); EAST EDINBURGH (Mr. Hogge, M.P., Supporter of Mr. Asquith); and CENTRAL EDINBURGH (Mr. Price, M.P., Supporter of Mr. Asquith).

Numerous letters and articles have appeared from Members of the Federation in the Press, and much publicity given to its

the Federation in the Press, and much publicity given to its activities.

A Deputation was received by SIR EDWARD GREY at BERWICK-ON-TWEED on October 27th last, reports of which appeared in "The Times," "Scotsman," "Glasgow Herald," Manchester, Newcastle, and other leading newspapers, the fighting speeches of the men being withheld from publication.

A Deputation of the N.M.F. was received by the LORD PROVOST AND TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW on November, 12th last, and subsequently a resolution to petition Parliament, passed by a big majority.

A Resolution to petition Parliament was introduced into the TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH by Councillor Crawford and seconded by Councillor Bruce Lindsay, on December 2nd, and also passed by a large majority.

SIK JOHN SIMON, on his visit to Glasgow, was approached to receive a Deputation. He refused!

LORD HALDANE, on his wisit to Edinburgh, was approached to receive a Deputation. He refused!

MR. LYALL, M.P. (Anti-Suffragist and supporter of Mr. Asquith) received a Deputation of Alcombers of the N.M.F., and his own Constituents, on December 18th, and his answer being so unsatisfactory the Liberal Members have decided to withdraw their Votes.

Over two bundred letters have been sent to the PRESBY-TERHES of the FREE CHURCH and UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, urging them to appeal to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND, and take up this question in a religious spirit, and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has also been approached.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND, and take up this question in a religious spirit, and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has also been approached.

On Friday January 10th the GLASGOW TRADES' COUNCIL decided to send Councillors Charlton, Turner and Walker to represent it at the NURTHERN MEN'S MEETING on February 14th. The Speakers have included Bailie Alston, J.P., Councillors Barrie, Cameron, Charlton, Crawford, Colbron, Dolan, Ex.Bailie Gordon, Bruce Lyndsay, Mufray, Ex.Provost Perry, Ex.Bailie Rae, Councillor Walker, Mesara J. Bell, Brunton, W. Cuthbertson, J.P., Ferguson, The Revd. T. M. Falconer, R.K. Gaul, Ginsberg, Illingworth, Inglis, Loone, MacMillan, J. McMichael J.P., J. Wilson, McLaren, C. T. Michaelson, J. Rennie, J.P., A. M. Service, Thomas Shaw, Trainer, The Revd. Mr. Watson and Mr. Andrew Young M.A., etc., etc.

It is not so much the actual work done by these men that calls for comment, as the spirit in which it has been undertaken—vigorous and determined—they have the courage of their convictions, and they mean, as Councillors Cameron and Crawford told Mr. Lyall, "to see this thing through."

Writing to the Hen: Organizer on October 18th, Mr. Israel Zangwill said—"The formation of the Northern Men's Federation is the only gleam of hope that has lately appeared on the horizon.

I put great hopes in the North."

Mass Meeting, MEMORIAL HALL,

Farringdon Street, Ludgate Circus. SATURDAY, FEB. 14,

At THREE P.M. (Doors Open 2.30).

Voters, Come and Support the Men from the North.

ADMISSION FREE.

few Reserved and Numbered Seats at 2/8, to be obtained at e Actresem' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi; e Secretary, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood; and at the Hall.

TRAFALEAR SWARE

Sunday, Feb. 15, 2.30.

LABOUR M.R. OUSTING WOMEN FROM EMPLOYMENT

Dispute Over Pit Brow Lassies in Yorkshire-Miners' Leaders Ask Employers to Withdraw Women-Great Agitation of 1911 Recalled

It is not long since the play by M. Brieux, "La Femme Seule," was per-formed at the Woman's Theatre. The scene in which the men and women contended for employment evoked considerable criticism at the time. We are now faced in this country with a aituation bearing very closely on it.

A fresh ettempt is being made by the miners and their leaders to prevent women from working at the pit brow. The question has arisen at the Shariston Colliery, in Yorkshire, where the employers are introducing girls to work at the screens, on the ground that boys are

The miners are entering an emphatic protest against the employment of women, and are endeavouring to extract a promise from the management that they shall not be employed. Mr. Wadsworth, one of the Labour M.P.'s, and other leaders of the Yorkshire miners are joining with the men in their representations, and there is reason to fear that the employers are likely to yield.

The conflict recalls the agitation in 1911, when the miners' representatives in the House of Commons endeavoured by legislative enactment to prevent the employment of women at the pit brow. alleging it was an unhealthy occupation for women. They were ultimately defeated in the House owing to the vigorous agitation carried on by the pit brow women themselves, ably supported by the Mayor of Wigan and by Mr. Walsh, M.P., who scattered to the winds the slanders promulgated by those who sought to deprive the women of their occupation.

PIT BROW GIRLS AT SHARLSTON

The first public notification of the trouble was a paragraph which appeared in the Manchester Guardian last week:-"Messrs. J. Wadsworth, M.P., and H. Smith, of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, in the course of an interview, strongly

protested against the employment of about twenty girls in the screens at the Sharlston Colliery. If their representations to

said, a special meeting of the Council would be called to deal expeditiously with the practice, which should be resisted at all costs. The introduction of girl labour had been persistently opposed, they added, and could not now be tolerated."

Nature of the Work

It appears that the employment of girls in Yorkshire is only of late date, the management having been unable to obtain boys to work at the screens, as at fourteen boys are eligible for work under-ground, for which they get considerably more money. The girls are engaged in picking out dirt from the coal as it is carried along the belts from the screens into waggone. Sharlston is a considerable distance from any factories, and the girls prefer the work at the pit because they can leave home later and return earlier. They actually work only eight hours a day, and the pay is said to amount to the sum of seven or eight shillings a

Protest at Mass Meeting of Miners

On Sunday last a meeting of miners working at the New Sharlston Coffiery was held to consider the question of the employment of the girls. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the introduction of female labour, and asking for its immediate withdrawal. Addresses were delivered by several officials of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and Mr. H. Smith, the president, announced that the manager of the colliery had undertaken to stop the employment of girls if the Sharlston miners desired it.

THE COAL MINES ACT

It will be remembered that in 1911 an amendment was carried in Committee on the Coal Mines Act to exclude women from work at the pit brow. A great outery was raised against this injustice, and a deputation of pit brow lassies was received by Mr. Masterman, then Under-Secretary for Home Affairs. This deputation clearly proved on medical and economic evidence that work at the pit brow was desirable for women, that the work was not nearly so heavy as a good deal of housework, and that the physical condition of the women was much superior to that of factory

The Mayor of Wigan, a member of the the colliery company were unavailing, they deputation, said to Mr. Masterman: I have

medical men; and Dr. Cooke, of Aspall and Haigh, is here to give you the benefit of his personal experience; which has extended over a period of thirty years in the Wigan coaffield. Messra. T. and F. Angion, physicians and surgeons of Wigan for the last twenty-five years, have been medical officers of the sickness and accident clubs in connection with the pollieries of Messrs. Crompton and Shaweross, Limited, of Scowerest and Co., Limited, the Hindley Field Coal Company, and several others where at least 250 girls and women have been regularly employed. During the twenty-five years in question they have not been called upon to deal with any case of herma, strain, anternal brouthe of any kind affecting the bladder, howels, womb, or other internal organs, ansing from the work of a pit-brow girl, nor have they ever heard of such a case. I went further than that if consulted the matron of the Royal Albert Edward Infimmary, Wigan, which has been open thirty-eight years, and which receives outdoor and indoor patients from a radius of seven miles round Wigan, and during Miss McIntyre's twenty-one from a radius of seven miles round Wigan. and during Miss McIntyre's twenty-one member a single case of this character being treated either in the institution or

in the out-patient department.

The work has been proved by a long period of years to be quite suitable for period of years to be quite suitable for women, to be in no way detrimental to their health or unsuitable to their physical capabilities. The women like the work, and view the prospect of being prevented from this employment with great alarm. It has been proved to be healthy and respectable. Those engaged in it will compare favourably with the women workers in any trade or walk of life. Their moral character will bear as keen an investigation as that of any other class of women in the land. Their social and home life and work would be creditable to a class more fortunately aitnated. The absolute necessity that prevails that they should earn their own living, and the fact that there are not too many suitable occupations open to women, calls for serious thought and consideration before any decaive step is taken to tion before any decisive step is taken to limit their sphere of work.

The Mayor then referred to the mass meeting in Wigan, held at a few hours'

resided in Wigan all my life; and been intimately associated with colliery workers during the last twenty-five years. I can, therefore, claim to have some personal knowledge of the case which we are pleading to day.

No Physical III effects

As to the suggestion of strain or setting up of internal trouble, I have been at some pains to ascertain the opinion of medical men; and Dr. Cooke, of Aspall and Haigh, is here to give you the benefit

Mr. Masterman's Reply

Mr. Masterman, replying to the deputation, said that if he had to choose between the two he would rather choose the work at the pit hrow than that in the factors. The chief impression of the argument left on his mind was the necessity of Yotes for Women, because the question before them seemed essentially to be one for women themselves to decide. And when he found that the Mimers' Federation, all the members of which except Mr. Walsh, their member, opposed the employment of women, the strength of that opposition was very greatly weakened in his mind when not one woman had a vote on the Federation. He thought the position was unanswerable. If you have an occupation manswerable. If you have an occupation for women which is acknowledged not to be unhealthy, not to be dangerous, and not to be immoral, a man's Parliament, elected by men, has no right to prohibit women from that occupation.

THE WOMEN'S TESTIMONY

At a protest meeting held at the Albert Hat, Manchester on October 6, a number of the women themselves gave accounts of their work.

Mrs. Disley, who had worked on the brow for twenty-three years, said she en-joyed her work. To turn women away from the brow would be a very serious thing for many families. In some cases there were three or four women of the same family working on the brow, and she did not know what would happen if

their wages were cut off.

Mrs. McHugh, a bent eld weman, said to be seventy-three, said she had come "just to show herself," and to let people know that a great-grandmother was able to work among the coal yet.

Worked with their Fathers and Brothers

Miss King May, of Manchester, who is mass king May, of Manchester, who is an expert in physical exercises, and who gave up her Easter heliday four years before to work on the pit-brow at Wigan to test the suitability of the employment for wemen, said that from the physical standpoint she considered it almost an ideal occupation. The pit-brow workers were one of the finest bodies of women workers she had ever met. She had seen nothing whatever to find fault with in their morals, and it was ridiculous for generalers of Parand it was ridiculous for members of Par-liament to talk about the danger of their environment when that environment was made up of their ewn fathers and brothers.

Not Missed a Day for Thirty Years

Twenty one women spoke at the Cooperative Hall, Wigan, on October 25 at
another great meeting to protest against
the work of women at the pit brow.

Mrs. Isabella Leyland, of Hindley, said
she had worked on the pit brow for nearly
thirty years, and she had never missed a
day. She had never been ill in her life
either, and she felt she could work another
thirty years, if they would let her keep
son. "I think I look healthy and strong
enough," she added, "and I think I feel
it. I have a girl that used to work in the
mill, but she was oftener at home than mil, but she was oftener at home than at work. She has been at home five menths at once through ill health. I took her out of the mill, and she has been on the pit brow now for twelve months, and she has never been ill since. I wish a lot more girls would come on the pit brow. There would not be quite so many doctor's bills to pay. I have had to pay them, and I wish every mother would look at the matter as I have looked at it with my

Miss Polly Ward, Pemberton, told how she worked in the mill for twelve months, and how she was never out of the doctor's hands all the time. She had now been

hands all the time. She had now been working over six years on the pit brow, and never had a day's sickness since. As for the character of file girls working at the collieries, she had never been with "decenter or more respectable people."

Mrs. Heyes, Aspull, had to leave the mill for ill-health. She had a boy nineteen years of age who could not earn a penny, and a husband in bad health, and a girl who had to start at the pit because of had health, and where was she to go if the pit-brow girls were stopped?

The Clause Deleted

Finally the obnoxious clause was eleted, and another amendment sub-ituted, providing that "no boy, girl, or oman shall be employed in lifting carry

COAL SORTERS AT WORK



[Blook kindly lent by the " Manchester Guardian."

The sorting screens are in the form of long belts, which move continually and carry the coal along with them. They are usually some 3 feet wide, and about 3 feet from the ground. On either side of the belts rows of women stand picking out pieces of stone, wood, and other waste stuff from amongst the coal as it slowly moves past. Sometimes they pick out the waste pieces with their fingers, sometimes they catch at them with an iron hook or rake, and sometimes with a hammer they strike off those which may be adhering to the coal itself.

THE LABOUR PARTY AT GLASGOW

Woman Suffrage Omitted from the Report—Mr. Macdonald's Defence of the Party's Policy— Conference of the Women's Labour League

The Conference of the Labour Party has been taking place this week in Glasgow on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and resolutions are being put forward on a great number of questions of current in-

There was no mention of Woman Suffrage in the Parliamentary Report, and up to the time of going to press the reso-lutions dealing with the subject had not been reached on the agenda. It was anti-cipated, however, that the Conference would reaffirm its support of the principle of Woman Suffrage, and would again instruct the Party to oppose any Franchise

Bills from which women were excluded.

During the session of 1913 the bulk of the Labour Party interpreted a similar instruction passed at the last Conference as applying only to Bills extending the hise, and not to the Plural Voting Bilk It remains to be seen what view the Conference take of this interpretation.

A preliminary sitting on Tuesday was given up to a discussion of the relationship of the Labour Party in the House to the Liberal Government, a theme on which we have from time to time had something to say in the columns of this paper. Mr. Macdonald defended the action of his Party on the ground that there was not much to choose between the two great parties, and that there was no reason why the Labour Party should put their constituents and the country as a whole to the trouble of a General Election.

The only mention of Woman Suffrage at Tuesday's sitting was Mr. Anderson's reference to its omission from the report. Mr. Anderson said he wanted to draw attention to a very serious omission so far as the Report was concerned. At the last Conference there was an important debate with regard to the position of Woman's Suffrage and the attitude of the Party in the House of Commons. Since, there had been developments in Parliament, and yet the Parliamentary Report gave them to-day no single reference to that important subject.

At Last Year's Conference

It will be remembered that the resolution relating to Woman Suffrage carried at last year's Conference on January 30 by 850,000 votes to 437,000 was as follows:

"That this Conference reaffirms its previous decisions regarding the enfranchisement of women, deplores the position created by the ruling of the Speaker, considers that the pledge of the Prime Minister can only be adequately and safely redeemed by the Government providing facilities during the coming session for a free vote of the House of Commons on a woman's measure, and should it obtain a second reading the Government becoming responsible for it through all its subsequent stages. It calls upon the Parlia-mentary party to do all in its power to expedite the passage of a Bill during the coming session giving votes to women on a broad and democratic basis."

WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE

Preceding the conference of the Labour party itself there was a conference of the Women's Labour League. Among a large number of resolutions on various subjects which were carried were two relating to woman suffrage. Of these the first called upon the Labour party to oppose any Franchise Bill which did not include women, and the second, carried by 26 to 11, asked them to "take into consideration" the necessity of moving an amendment to the Address if the King's Speech did not include any mention of woman suffrage. A much stronger resolution, calling upon the Labour Party to vote against all Government measures until the Government carried Woman Suffrage, was rejected.

The "Fiasco" in January

Mrs. Salter, in her presidential address, declared her attachment to the Labour Party, and said that the women, in helping the men, had shown that they were

gaining true insight into the meaning of the Labour struggle.

Referring to the suffrage question, Mrs. Salter said that they felt that those women who had worked through good and evil

report since 1866, quietly and patiently ling up the movement, had acted with great restraint since the fiasco in the House of Commons last January. The the House of Commons last January. The greent Government had shown itself addy lacking in statesmanship. It had had a great opportunity, and missed it. They were warned by the Labour leaders in Parliament, but they took no notice. Mr. Asquith might be considered by his followers to be a wonderful leader, but to them he appeared an unimagina Prime Minister, who would probably go down to history as the one man who more than anyone else blocked the women's movement when there was every chance

of success.

There was an ever-increasing number of men and women in our colonies of Australia and New Zealand who were amazed at the failure of the Liberal Party in the Mother Country to respond to the demand of women for government by consent. They felt that the whole community suffered loss men no less than women, and perhaps the child life most of all—by the denial of the rights of full citizenship to the mothers of the race.

There was tremendous leeway to be

There was tremendous leeway to be made up in all departments of life that affected women. In the change that was coming, and they noted its signs the wide world over, the women of the working class would have to take a foremost place along with their own men folk. A tremendous transformation was going to take place on this earth. They should make no mistake about that. The injustice of ages, the misery of the oppressed classes, the somows of the poor, the tyramy of wealth and rank, were going to be swept away for ever. Nothing could stop this

movement. With the international Labour and Socialist organisation lay the hope of the future,

Wester and the Insurance Act

Miss Mary Macarthur, of the Women's
Trade Union League, expressed fraternal
greetings. The Labour unrest they had
known, she said, was as nothing compared
with the Labour unrest that was to come.
Referring to National Health Insurance,
the said that she was a member of a Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the excessive claims for sickness
benefit. They heard from mem on all
hands that women were malingering. It
was true that there was an unexpected
drain on insurance funds, but it was not
due to malingering, but to the present industrial conditions. The claims were due
to the prevalence of sukness among
married women who were also factory
workers. Instead of being surprised that
ill-health was so common, they should be
surprised that so many of those women
mere while to struggle on so long. They
had to see that maternity benefit was
taken out of the Insurance Act altogether
and adequacy provided for on a national
basis.

At the afternoon session Miss Simm (Newcastle) read a paper on "The Working Women in Politics." She adduced arguments from the women workers' point of view in favour of enfranchisement.

Suffrage Resolutions

Brisk discussion took place on a series of woman suffrage amendments. The point at issue was whether Labour members of Parliament should be asked to put Woman Suffrage first next session.

Dr. Ethel Bentham said no one could suggest that she lacked enthusiasm for Woman Suffrage, but she did feel at this

moment that Woman Suffrage was not the meet urgent matter to be put forward in answer to the King's Speech. She wanted the treatment of strikers in South Aircs and Dublin brought forward first. They were very urgent questions.

Mrs. Bruce Glasier said she regarded the danger of militarism as so terrible that it took precedence just now even of the suffrage.

the danger of militarism as so terrible that it took precedence just now even of the anfrage.

The Conference carried by a very large majority a metion brought forward by the Executive restarating the demand that the Labour Party shall oppose any Franchise Bill which does not include women, declaring Government can only redeem its pledge by bringing in such a Bill, and requesting the Labour Party to raise the question on the earliest opportunity acrt session.

After some discussion the Conference also carried by 26 to 11 another resolution that "the time has now arrived when, failing mention in the King's Speech of a measure which will enfranchise adult menand women, the babour Party should take into consideration the necessity of moving an amendment on the subject."

Mrs. Gilder (Leeds) moved a further resolution urging Labour members to reject any Government measure which did not deal with the entranchisement of women.

Mrs. Bruce Glasier: That means that every sort of work in Parhament—Home Rule and everything else—is to be negatived?

Mrs. Gilder: Yes.

Mrs. Gilder: Yes. The motion was rejected by a large majority.

A variety of other subjects were discussed, and in the evening Mr. Ramsay Macdonald gave an address, in the course of which he spoke of his affection for the Women's Labour League.

VOTES AND WAGES Women in the Postal Service

Some startling figures were given by Miss Roper last week in dealing with the prospective position of women in the Post Office as a result of the Holt Report.

The postal women had asked, she said, in plain explicit terms for equality with men in work, in wages, and in opportunity, and when giving their evidence they had conclusively proved their case. The Holt Report ignored their claims, and in recommending an addition of £1,000,000 to the men's wages made a suggestion which the men's wages made a suggestion which would have the effect of reducing women's wages by £8 8s. 6d. in the first year, and £3 8s. 6d. after that. The effect of the increase in the hours of women's work would inevitably be to lower the status of the woman worker.

In the matter of promotion women were at a great disadvantage, and owing to the method of selection one of the cleverest women in Manchester had had to wait twenty years for her promotion. The dis-parity between the wages paid to men and women at present was 21s. a week. The Holt Report would make it 23s. a week.

Holt Report would make it 23s. a week. It was a further disadvantage to women that pensions were based on salaries.

The suffrage question entered into this matter, as into so many industrial questions affecting women. The Postmaster General had referred the men to the House of Commons as the final court of appeal, and the men had promptly accepted the challenge and decided to run candidates. They intended to have a critic of the Holt Report on the floor of the House.

The Best Suffrage Argument Here the Postmaster General had sup-Here the Postmaster General had supplied the best of arguments for the enfranchisement of women, and the Holt Report was in itself an everlasting answer to those people who believed that one could do without political support in the industrial world. It was impossible for the present state of things to continue. The need for equality between men and women in the industrial world was urgent, but it was hopeless to expect any reform until women could also apply political pressure, and secure from the House of Commons those benefits which were yet persistently denied.

ANOTHER STRUGGLE OF WOMEN WORKERS

The Trade Board has just added a 10 per cent, increase to the earnings of the Cradley Heath women chainmakers, but, owing to the over-cautious provisions of the Trade Board Act, this need not actually come into force for six months.

In 1910 a minimum rate of wage for the women was fixed under the Act, but owing to certain clauses this only applied to workers whose employers did not obtain their consent in writing to contract out of them. The women struck, and eventually gained a victory, which made the increase in wages apply to all, and came into force without delay.

Last Sunday a large meeting was held in the Workers' Institute at Chadley Heath, at which it was unanimously agreed to ask the employers to meet the women, with a view to agreeing to the new wage being paid forthwith.

FOOD PURE

TUBERCULOSIS MILK AND MEAT

A conference was held at Crewe last Monday of the members of the Cheshire Milk Producers' Association and the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture. Lord Crewe presided, and Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, took part in the discussion.

The principal subject dealt with was the working of the Tuberculosis Order. It was stated that farmers were tempted to sell suspicious cows to butchers rather than incur the trouble and expense of putting the present Order into operation. The heaviest milkers in a herd, it was said, fell the easiest victims to tuberculosis, and under the present rate of compensation and many official details, farmers were reluctant to natify the cases of animals bringing the best returns. What as to notify suspicious animals without delay. was needed was to amend the Orders so

Mr. Runeiman, in replying, said that the Tuberculosis Order was only experimental, and promised amendments, but knowing that "the wheels of" men politicians "grind slowly;" we wonder how many people (and children) will be infected before something is done in the matter.

DISEASED HORSEFLESH AND DYE IN A BUTCHER'S SHOP

The Daily Citizen (January 27) reports the case of a Stepney butcher who was summoned at the Thames Police Court for having unlabelled horseflesh for sale on his premises. The Medical Officer of Health for Stepmey said that not only was light, of borseflesh found, but in some sausages in the defendant's shop were distinct traces of aniline dye and horseflesh. There was also in the shop, said the doctor, a quantity of horse's liver, upon which

The meat was found in the ice-safe by inspectors. Bones of horses were also discovered in a sink.

The butcher denied that the horseflesh was used in the course of his business, but admitted that he had received horseflesh which was to be utilised by other persons.

The magistrate said it was quite clear that the horseflesh was upon the premises for the purpose of sale. A fine of £20 and £2 is. costs was imposed. The horseflesh was destroyed.

Twenty pounds odd may seem a rather heavy fine, but surely it was not any too heavy for this particularly revolting case. Assuredly the wives of working men would have something to say to such

shameful imposition, and would insist on politicians making such offences punishable by imprisonment.

CHILLED MEAT LABELLED "BEST ENGLISH."

The Times (January 22) reports the se of a company summoned for unlawfully applying a false trade description, namely, "Best English," to a piece of beef which was chilled foreign meat.

When challenged, the manager at once admitted that the meat was not English, and said there was no English beef on the premises at the time. On the same day the inspector bought at another of the defendants' shops a piece of beef labelled "English," and this was admitted to be chilled beef.

It was stated the instructions were given to the company's managers not to sell chilled meat as English, and that the price charged was only that of chilled meat. The defendants pleaded guilty, but said they had eighty shops, and this was their first offence. They were fined £5 and £5 5s. costs in each of the cases. Another butcher was then summoned

for labelling a piece of beef "Prime Scotch" when it was not Scotch at all. It was said that the defendant had followed the usual practice of butchers. He used all kinds of labels, and when he had a particularly nice piece of chilled meat he labelled it "Frime English" or "Prime Scotch." He did not know he was committing an offene

The magistrate said that as the defendant was a respectable tradesman he would fine him only 40s, and £5 5s. costs.

ADULTERATED MILK

We have also to report two cases of milk adulteration. One was reported in the Daily Herald (January 22), and is that of a Finsbury Park dairyman summoned at Highgate for selling milk which had been adulterated by the addition of 8 per cent, of water. It was stated that there were five previous convictions, and defendant was fined £50. Might not imprisonment have been better for such a persistent offender, for as the law now stands, a dairyman is immune from having his milk examined for a certain time after a conviction, during which time he can, of course, recoup himself to the extent of the fine?

An account of the other case appeared We have also to report two cases of

the fine?

An account of the other case appeared in the Reading Mercury on January 17: A dairyman was summoned at the Reading Borough Court on January 13 for selling milk that was adulterated with 32.7 per cent. of water. A fine of £10 and 23s. 6d. costs was imposed, and in default one manth's imprisonment. The dairyman's father was also summoned for a similar offence, the abstraction of milk fathering 22 per cent; he was fined 5s. and 12s, costs.

It is quite true that "The Melting Pot," performed at the Court by the Play Actors last Sunday and Monday, has no direct connection with the suffrage movement. It was written six or seven years ago, before the movement became the absorbing question that it is to-day. The scene is laid in New York, and the main subject at the back of the human drama is the escape of Judaism from Russian massacre and the trammels of its own ancient ordinances. But one cannot allow a drama of genius to pass unnoticed, least of all when it is the work of so true a suffragist as Mr. Zangwill. Time after time he has proved his devotion by words that were deeds, and by deeds more significant than words, standing gallantly by the cause in the dark hours when other men of his high position hesitated or stood aloof.

The Woman of the Play

It is a human drama, as I said, and as such it must include both men and women, for somehow they have got to live together as humanity, no mafter what their opinions of each other may be. There are four types of women in the play, all very distinct; Vera-Revendal, the high-born Russian revolutionary, who in England now would have been a leading suffragette, but in New York was conducting a "settlement" for unhappy immigrants, she herself having escaped Siberia through the influence of her father, a typical Russian officer of the Black Hundred order; Baroness Revendal, that officer's second wife-young, worldly, material, caring only for pleasure, but full of natural wit, and refusing to be ordered about like one of her husband's soldiers; old Frau Quixano, the Jewish grandmother, still wearing the black wig of Hebrew custom, still observing every minute ordinance of Hebrew ritual, still abhorring America as a land of darkness inhabited by Hittites, Amalekites, and Jebuzites; and the Irish servant, Kathleen, a model of humorous fidelity, who, after trying to walk away because she couldn't keep up with the Kosher observances, consents in pity to stay, and ends by declaring, "We're all Haybrews here!"

Like the whole of the play, these four parts were acted with extraordinary skill. All are fine acting parts, human and humorous, and Miss Phyllis Relph, Miss Gillian Scaife, Miss Inez Bensusan, and Miss Nolan O'Connor made the utmost of them. One can-

of the same of the

WE CHILD'S SACRET C

The Great Idea

It is not a suffrage drama, but into every work of genius many meanings may be read. Mr. Zangwill's writing nearly always has behind it a grandeur of idea, a certain "bigness" of conception, that belongs to genius and gives a prophetic note to his work. The bigness of conception here is the vision of a persecuted race escaping from the contempt and cruelty of the Russian house of bondage into America's promised land. There, as in some Divine crucible, heated by the fires of God, the wretched exiles from all the tyrannies of the world may be purified of their ancient dross and emerge as the pure gold of mankind's nobler possibilities. That is the vision. In scenes of ironic humour, understanding pathos, and the deepest tragedy, we are shown the difficulties of its realisation. How can a race shake off the habits of generations—the ritual that has become more precious than faith, the cherished idols of custom that are more reverenced than God! Even to "the emancipated" how tightly the fetters of tradition cling! How difficult is the exodus from the past, the escape from the long history of oppression, misery, and blood!

Excellent as the first two acts are, the drama reaches its height in the third, when David Quixano, the young Jewish musician, discovers that the woman for whom he had abandoned his people and their Hebrew observances, is the daughter of the Russian officer by whose order his parents, his little brother and his sister had been butchered before his eyes at the hideous pogrom of Kishineff (April, 1903). That was a scene he could not obliterate from his soul-a sin of the fathers that must be visited upon the children for all generations. It is a great situation, In some ways it recalls a similar scene from Sarah Bernhardt's famous part in "Fédora." Nothing on the modern stage has surpassed the pity and terror of the young Jew's words as he recalls that appalling massacre in the presence of the man who ordered it, and the daughter whom he loves. Yet in the end, even that horror of remembrance is melted in God's crucible. Not even a river of blood may bar the road to the future vision.

A Parallel for Us

Our cause also has its vision, and we well know the impediments that stand between us and its realisation-the habits of uncounted ages, the ritual of not make distinctions by putting one before the other, observances that have become more precious than

but certainly no acting could surpass Miss Bensusan's | faith, the cherished idols of custom more reverenced old Hebrew woman, and we all know how much the suffrage cause owes to Miss Bensusan. | faith, the cherished idols of custom more reverenced than God. How tightly the fetters of tradition cling even to the emancipated! How toilsome is the exodus from the past, the escape from that long history of oppression, cajolery, and lust! Yet we also stand, as it were, in the midst of a crucible, raised to molten heat by Divine fire. From us, too, the dross of outworn superstitions and immemorial hostilities is to be purified away, so that the future of our country may emerge as finer gold. There is our vision, and not even memory's river of ancient injustice and wrong shall bar our road towards its fulfilment.

"MARY-GIRL"

At the Vaudeville Theatre

There is a good idea in Mrs. Hope Merrick's clever play now running at the Vaudeville Theatre; indeed, it would be as true to say that there are several good ideas in it, each of which might have been elaborated and followed out to some conclusion. The plot is admirable; and the situation produced by the time the third act opens would lend itself to one of several developments. The line taken by the author is, we feel, not the most interesting at her disposal. The life-passion of Mary's husband, Ezra, the preacher, to see a draughty barn replaced by a brick mission hall, might have been made so convincing in the earlier scenes that his sudden impulse to rush out and burn it down in the last act, because he sees it has destroyed his married happiness and lowered his human standards, would be a really dramatic crisis. As it is, we are left wishing that Mary's rebellion, after years of wifely submission, had rather been the theme chosen for elaboration. It is cleverly suggested in the first act, where Ezra, having trained his wife to rely entirely on his judgment, is humanly annoyed with her when she entirely fails him in a moment of crisis and waits for him to decide what he would far rather leave to her for decision. "You don't help me a bit!" he exclaims pettishly. Of course not. The one thing a master cannot obtain from a slave at the word of command is a free mind. We wish this very promising play had contained more moments like this one. As it is, it is almost irritatingly interesting, because it so often hints at a deeper meaning, and then slides off into conventional stage centimentality.

The acting is admirable in almost every case. Miss May Blayney as Mary is charming; Mr. McKinnel plays Ezra with great cleverness considering the difficulties of the part, and Mr. O. B. Clarence as the Earl is delightful throughout.

VOTES FOR WOMEN FELLOWSHIP

A Public Meeting will be held in KINGSWAY HALL

Thursday, February 26th, at 8 p.m.

Chair: MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE

R HARRY JOHNSTON

(The famous African Explorer and Administrator)

MISS LENA ASHWELL

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and others.

TICKETS: Front Central Stalls and Balcony (numbered and reserved) 2s. 6d.; other Stalls and Balcony (numbered and reserved) is .; Unreserved Stalls or Balcony 6d., from the Ticket Secretary, "Votes for Women," 4-7. Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

WHAT IS "WOMANLY"?"

There are still men-and women, too-who appear to have the vaguest notions of what is the real significance of the term "womanly," although no such doubt exists in regard to the corresponding word "manly." Mr. Housman's enquiry and analysis into the matter are really illuminating. He reminds us, for instance, that the conception "manly" has undergone changes. Not long ago it was considered "unmarly" to refuse to fight a duel. In Germany it is still so considered. But in our country we have finally got rid "of the superstition that honour can in any-way be mended by two men standing up to take snap-shots at each other."

In the same way "womanly" cannot rest merely on the lines of past convention. Mr. Housman aptly defines "manly" as the "pick and polish of those qualities which enable a man to possess himself and to develop all his faculties, and, if it denotes discipline, it also denotes an insistence on freedom-freedom for development, so that all that is in him may be brought out for social use." The same applies to woman: all that is in her should be brought out for social use. Womanliness should begin in possession of self. The old ideal of her self-sacrifice and subjection must give way to the idea that woman should not sacrifice herself in order that others (husband or children) may over-indulge :-

The woman who submits to the starving of herself or her children by a drunken or a lazy husband is not, in any positive sense, "womanly"—for she is then proving herself ineffective for her social task. She is unwemanly if she is knowingly bringing diseased offspring into the world, just as he (the man) is unmanly in the fathering of them.

Further, the Victorian ideal of woman's place in the home, and that she should live unobserved, is giving place to the wider ideal of woman's duties to the social state. But always, as she advances to any extension of her duties or rights as a citizen, the reproach of "unwomanliness" is, and has been, levelled at her. The history of Caroline Norton is a case in point. Her fight for the rights of motherhood-an essentially womanly thing-was condemned as the reverse :-

Until convention ceases to make this unequal claim upon woman's allegiance, which it does not dare to make upon a man's, so long will it be her duty to look for opportunities of womanly activity rather in independence from than in submission to the generally received opinion as to what constitutes womanliness.

THE STATE AND THE CITIZEN

In his contribution to the Imperial Library Lord Selborne gives a valuable analysis of the present state of party Government. The interest, and possibly the value, of any contribution to political literature must depend on the writer's taking some definite point of view. Lord Selborne writes as a frank partisan of the Second Chamber and the Referendum. On those points, of course, opinions are widely divided. However truly democratic the Referendum may be, its cumbersomeness and its "newness" will always tell against it in this country, and to an onlooker in politics all that is said for or against the retention of a Second Chamber only succeeds in emphasising the unsatisfactoriness of our party system. To most readers the value of Lord Selborne's condensed little book will lie in his analysis of conditions and constitutions. Solidified as it is with appendices, this handy little work will serve as a reference book on many points of foreign and colonial political organisation. But for freshness and interest some readers will prefer the chapters dealing with Cromwell and his curious in-and-out relations with Parliament and King.

One is slightly surprised that Lord Selborne does not discuss Proportional Representation, which is well within the scope of his subject. Surprise changes into disappointed amazement when one finds that in a book which deals with representation and the conditions of democracy, the question of woman suffrage is barely touched upon.

A CHURCHWOMAN'S SERMON:

On the text, "The greatest fact of modern times is that known as the woman's movement," Miss Wills has written an earnest and high-minded appeal that should find acceptance with members of the Church of England. The purpose of the book, if we understand it aright, is to show the importance of personality and bring out what Christianity has done for the freedom and personality of women. In the chapters on Early Christian Women, the Dedicated Life, and the Evolution of the Home, a good deal of valuable historical information is given, and the author's contention that "the equality of woman with man is inherent in Christianity" is fortified by the

""What is Womanly"? By Laurence Housman. The Women's Freedom League. (Price 4d.)

† "The State and the Citizen." By the Earl of Salborne, K.G. (London: F. Warne and Co. Price 1s.)

† "Personality and Womanhood." By R. M. Wills, formerly of Somerville College, Oxford. With Preface by B. W. Randolph, D.D., Canon of Ely. (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co. Price 5s. not.)

evidence of many witnesses, from St. Paul to the later Middle Ages. Miss Wills does well to remind us that the men who under Henry VIII. destroyed the monasteries and convents in England, "instead of using the money gained by dissolving some of the convents in educational institutions for women, applied it all to men's advantage." Jesus College, Cambridge, was established on the proceeds of St. Radegund's Nunnery, and, of course, both at Oxford and Cambridge professorships were endowed with the money of women. Common gratitude has not yet moved these ancient universities to acknowledge their indebtedness by admitting women to degrees or office. Miss Wills is less satisfactory as an apologist for the continuity of the Church of England with the Catholic Ecclesia Anglicana of pre-Reformation times, and lic Ecclesia Anglicana of pre-Reformation times, and we cannot follow her at all in the declaration that the Catholic Church in England remained "steadfast" in the reign of Elizabeth. The great bulk of the clergy and laity were anything but "steadfast" in the sixteenth century, and anticipated the Vicar of Bray in their willingness to be "law-abiding," no matter what changes were imposed by the Crown and by Parliament. In a very good summary of the awakening of women to public life in the nineteenth century, Miss Wills omits all mention of the "Female Reformers" who took part in the agitation that preceded the Reform Bill of 1830, and, incidentally, she makes the curious mistake of placing the labours of Kingsley and F. D. Maurice antecedent to Keble and Pusey.

But in the wide field covered the general accuracy is remarkable, and the tone is distinctly religious and always urbane. It is essentially a Church of England book, and the present agitation for votes for women is neither mentioned directly nor brought into the narrative. We feel, however, that the author is with us as long as we conform to her notions of "true womanliness," and what more can we expect?

BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Wonder Year." By Maude Goldring. (London: Erskine Macdonald. Price, 6s.)

"Cupid's Caterers." By Ward Muir. (London: Stanley Paul. Price, 6s.)

"Crying for the Moon." By Nancy Pain and Winifred Rose. (London: T. Werner Laurie. Price, 2s. net.)

"Women Among the Nations." A Short Treatise by Frances Swiney. (London: 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Price, 6d. net.)

"Stories from the 'Children's Realm.'" By George Bedborough. (London: Vegetarian Federal Union, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Price, 6d. net.)

"The Magpie." February. (London: 5, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Price, 4id. net.)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914.

R WOMEN AND THE LABOUR PARTY

The Labour Party are sitting in Conference at Glasgow as we write, and various questions of principle, policy, and tactics are coming under revision. So far the question of woman suffrage has not yet been reached on the agenda, but there is every reason to suppose that the Conference will carry with unanimity a motion in general terms in favour of the enfranchisement of women, and it is not unlikely that a further resolution may be passed on the lines of that of last year, instructing the Labour Party to a seeingt one Franchica Rill which does not include women.

If this be substantially the result, the situation will remain exactly as it is at present, and one large body of women suffragists will no doubt continue to give their services and their resources in support of Labour candidates at elections. The grounds on which they will do so are, firstly, that the Labour Party is the only party which, as a party, is favourable to woman suffrage; and secondly, that by pledging itself to oppose all other franchise measures unless women are included, the party is striking a practical and effective blow on behalf of women.

These arguments sound plausible enough, but they are, as a matter of fact, fallacious. Putting aside the fact that the Labour Party interpret the expression "Franchise Rill" in such a way as not to cover the Plural Voting Bill-the only franchise measure which the Government have any intention of trying to carry into law before the next general electionthey are at fault because they fail to take account of the central fact of the modern political situation. We are confronted to-day not with a Government resting on the support of one party, but with a

Government resting on the support of a Coalition composed of three parties, and one of these is the Labour Party.

Let us first examine the truth of this fact, and then see what it involves. The Parliament elected in 1906. contained 400 Liberals, 83 Nationalists, 30 Labour men, and 157 Unionists. Of these only the 400 Liberals sat on the Government side of the House, and considered it necessary to give regular and consistent support to the Government in the division lobbies. The Labour Party and the Irish Nationalists not only sat on the Opposition side of the House, but they frequently voted against the Government. They had not the power to turn it out, and they had therefore no responsibility for its actions. If that state of affairs had continued up to the present day there would be nothing unnatural in looking upon the Labour Party as a friend of woman suffrage, and in giving it a certain measure of support.

But that state of affairs has not continued. An entirely new situation was reached as a result of the general elections of January, 1910. The Liberals came back greatly reduced in numbers. In consequence they had not by themselves a majority of the House. And from that time to this they have remained in office only with the help of the Irish Nationalists and the Labour Party. The Irish have given their support in exchange for the promotion of the Home Rule Bill, the raison d'être of their existence as a Party in the House of Commons. Whether the Labour Party secure a quid pro quo in labour legislation for their devoted allegiance is a question which we leave the rank and file of the Party to decide for themselves; but the fact that the Labour Party does give devoted allegiance to the Government is surely outside the pale of controversy. If anyone doubts it, let him produce the record of a single division, likely to prove critical to the Government, in which the vast majority of the Labour Party, in obedience to the Labour Whips, have not been found trooping dutifully into the Government lobby.

Some attempt may be made to argue that the Labour Party cannot be held responsible for the action of the Government, because even if they all voted in opposition they could not overthrow the Government. A precise arithmetical analysis of the parties appears at first sight to support this view. At the present moment there are in the House 263. Liberals and 76 Nationalists (amounting together to 339), and 39 Labour men, 8 Independent Nationalists, and 282 Unionists, who, if added together, would amount to 329. If, therefore, the Labour Party were to vote in opposition, as well as the Independent Nationalists, there would, it is claimed, be still a majority of ten in favour of the Government. No one conversant with political life will fall into this snare, for the argument takes no account of political vicissitudes. In practice, a theoretical majority of ten would often work out into a minority, and the Government would be defeated. The Labour Party does, therefore, possess the power to overthrow the Government. It deliberately refuses to exercise this power, and actually goes so far as to use its votes to buttress up the Government and keep it in office.

By so doing it earns the opposition of women, for this Government is an anti-suffrage Government. It is a Government which has not merely refused itself to push forward woman suffrage into law, but which has deliberately blocked and prevented the enfranchisement of women. The more advanced suffragists have always realised this fact, and since January, 1913, it has been also realised by all other sections of non-party suffragists (i.e., by all suffragists who are not frankly party women first and suffragists afterwards). It is, therefore, and must be, the supreme object of all whole-hearted suffragists to overthrow the present Government. To the attainment of this object the existence and strength of the Labour Party. are a grave and effective obstacle, since for the purpose of the support or defeat of the Government the Labour man and the Liberal are interchangeable.

In view of this all-important fact, any mere expression of sympathy and friendship by the Labour Conference, and even any decision to vote against hypothetical Franchise Bills, can be of no practical avail. Suffragists must learn to harden their hearts to sympathetic words if they would play a part in political life. By actions alone must they he prepared to judge men. And in action the Labour Party have pitiably failed.

"STEALING THE LIBERALS' CLOTHES"

How a Great Franchise Measure was Carried by a Conservative Government

By S. D. Shallard

Speculating in cotton "futures" is held to be a highly risky enterprise, but it has elements of certainty which may be favourably compared with the more common game of speculating on the poli-

One hears folk animatedly discussing whether the Liberals will do this or that for instance, introduce a measure of Weman Suffrage—unwitting of the fact that in polities one never knews which party will do what, or how long either party will have the chance to do what it contemplates as a "future" item in its programme. Political parties are controlled by events far more than they control them, as a very little reflection will show, and history reveals not a few instances of opposing parties outbidding one another upon a question which but a abort while earlier neither party would admit as practicable. In other cases a party has talked of a certain reform until its opportunity to achieve it has passed for good, as happened in recent times with the Unionists and Old Age Pensions.

Perhaps the most striking instance in our own history of two great parties being forced by events to outbid one another in dealing with a problem which the leaders of both parties would only too gladly have shirked—and in a way which they had agreed to regard as impossible—is the case of the grant of the working-class franchise in the sixties. This is the event familiarly known as the "Dishing of the Whigs," or "Stealing the Clothes of the

Liberals while Bathing."

Despite the risk of what amounted to a political revolution, the difficulties, the fears of the governing class both for their own property and the stability of the nation, and all other causes for heaitation, the persistent agitation outside had wrung pledges from so large a number of members on both sides that the House was irresistibly forced to handle the situation. The Liberals, from the very nature of their historic position, were bound to look upon any broadening of the base of representation as a question peculiarly theirs to consider, and the "Radicals" were genuinely desirous of franchise reform.

So many new and energetic Liberals of this "Radical" type had entered Parliament in 1859 that Palmerston found it no easy task to burke the subject which was agitating the more thinking section of the working class. Cholera, cattle-plague, the widespread Fenian conspiracy, war threatened between Prussia and Austria, financial disturbances—all these were pathetically urged in turn as reasons why "the hands of the Liberals should not be forced." upon the question of reform, just as at the present moment Suffragists are warned, with bated breath, by many earnest but short-sighted sympathisers that the troubles in Ulster make it peculiarly dangerous to "force the hands" of the Government in the coming Parliamentary Session.

Even before the death of Palmerston in 1865 it had become clear to the Whigs that they were on the point of losing their opportunity to deal with this question on lines either satisfactory to their reputation or their political interests. With the passing of that obstinate and short-sighted old man, the Liberals bestirred themselves to save the situation—too late, as it proved, to effect the desired

Too Late!

end.

Lord John Russell went to the Lords as Lord Russell, with Gladstone, the rising power of the Cabinet, as leader in the Commons, confident of his ability to steer an even course between the extremes

of his party.

Clearly, it was the game of the Tories to do nothing likely to drive the Government into handling the situation boldly and comprehensively, and by their attitude as far as possible to strengthen the reactionary and timid elements in the Cabinet, as a faux pas on the part of the Liberals would give their opponents a chance of succeeding to power and doing something to earn the gratitude of a new body of electors to be brought by them into being. The first step of the Government was halting and

The first step of the Government was halting and unhappy. In the Queen's Speech they promised in round, Gladstonian phrases that "information should be procured '2 in reference to " the right of

voting in the elections for Members of Parliament," that the attention of Parliament should be called to the result "when complete," with a view to "such improvements in the electoral laws" as might "strengthen our free institutions, conduce to the public welfare," and so forth. This killed all Liberal enthusiasm straightsway, and from that moment the Government, without having conciliated the opponents of Suffrage Reform one wit, had on their flank the Radical Suffragists, urged on by the disappointed and dismayed working-class leaders.

After some further hesitation, the Government found itself ferced to plunge hastily on a Bill, and produced one which proposed a County franchise reduced to £14 rental and a Borough franchise reduced to £7. (In the sixties, it must be remembered, this represented a very much higher standard of living than the same amount would now do.) There were other provisions for a Savings Bank franchise and such-like modifications or safeguards.

This was an ideal situation for the Tories. If the Government could be defeated—a likely contingency in view of the discontent among the Radicals—the Tories could introduce a moderate measure, which the Liberals must then support, enabling the Tories easily to outvote their own malcontents. That, in fact, is pretty much what happened.

Disraeli Defeats the Coverament

The unwise trimming of the Government had not prevented Robert Lowe and his friends from resigning office and attacking Gladstone fiercely, rallying to themselves all discontented spirits in what Bright sardonically styled a new "Cave of Adullam." Of this opportunity Disraeli, leading spirit of the Opposition in the Commons, took full advantage, and brought about the downfall of the Ministry.

Lord Derby then formed his famous third Ministry, with the now all-powerful Disraeli as leader in the Commons. The fact that the Tories in Opposition had denounced the proposed Reform project did not prevent Derby from acceding to Disraeli's almost immediate proposals for a move in the direction of Reform. Like the Liberals, the Tory

leaders were divided among themselves, and resignations promptly followed, including that of Lord Cranborne (the late Lord Salisbury). But Disraeli advanced slowly but surely towards his objective by a series of masterly manageuvres—how far planned out or how far a signal instance of alscrity in seizing the opportunities offered by the blunders of his opponents in the Government it would be difficult to say.

From a Bill the Tory Government proceeded to resolutions, and from obviously futile resolutions back to an impossible draft Bill, which in its turn was thrown over at a Cabinet meeting less than half an hour before the appointed time for introducing it to the House. At this stage Disraeli produced a ready-made Bill, designed to do nothing but commit his colleagues a little further and save the situation whilst he completed the education of the doubters and hesitaters. This Bill-known in Parliamentary history as the Ten-Minute Bill because a member of the Cabinet related that it was only adopted ten minutes before its introduction-paved the way for the Tories' final " leap in the dark," a bold plunge into simple household suffrage for the working classes of the boroughs, without respect to rental paid, rateable value, direct payment of rates, or what-

The plunge was not taken without much further hesitation, and Hyde Park railings had come down before a rush of the mob before the moral was sufficiently obvious to all the Cabinet, but when it was seen that the thing had to be done, it was done quickly and well. What is more, before long there was no one prepared to deny that, alike in their own interests and that of the country, the Tory Government had acted most sagaciously in their manceuvre.

So far as their own party interests were concerned they had established a claim on the support of the workmen of the Boroughs, hitherto overwhelmingly Radical, and from that time there has always been a considerable Conservative's working-man's vote in all the established urban centres.

LETTER TO FELLOWS FROM MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE

Colleagues in the "Votes for Women" Fellowship!

Parliament meets on February 10. That nearing event is the clarion call to all workers in the Franchise Agitation to bestir themselves. The coming Session will write a new chapter in the history of the Votes for Women Movement. What is it going to be? That answer depends very greatly on ourselves, depends to some extent on every individual in the ranks. The supporters of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons are inert, weak, and vacillating as they have ever been. Energy, strength, and persistence must be looked for in ourselves alone. It is our main business now, before the Session begins and at its commencement, to demonstrate to the Government and to the public that there is a temperature in this movement which must melt down opposition, and a force which must sweep every obstacle from its path.

The various Suffrage Societies have arranged their great meetings, and are now hard at work to ensure their success. Fellows! your great meeting takes place on February 26. Do not for a moment forget that date. Your whole-hearted, practical co-operation is needed to make it a success, and a good augury of the political campaign to come. You are needed as advertisers and ticket agents. There are numbers of men and women hitherto untouched by the Suffrage Movement who would seize the chance of hearing Miss Lena Ashwell and Sir Harry Johnston speak, for their reputation in the great world is made, and they are known everywhere for their genius and their work. Both have been generous of their sacrifice and their service in the Woman's Movement.

It is our business as Fellows to give the outside world a chance of hearing their views on the greatest political and social question of the hour, by doing everything in our power to impress the knowledge of the meeting and its date upon the memory of the public. Handbills are ready and can be obtained from the office. They should be systematically posted and distributed with a personal word or letter in each instance. They should be used also for local canvassing purposes. An army of volunteers for house to house canvassing is needed. Our paper-sellers should seek to interest every purchaser. The best and most satisfactory help of all is for every Fellow who can do so to purchase at least half a dozen tickets at once and distribute them by gift or by purchase amongst acquaintances. Will you write to me at once signifying what you can do?

A special London meeting of Fellows is called for next Friday, February 6, at the small Essex Hall, Strand (opposite Clement's Inn), at 8.30 o'clock. I shall be glad to meet all who are ready to help in this matter, to report progress, and discuss further

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

THE COMING YEAR

The first weeks of the year are to some extent weeks of winter sleep and forgetfulness. Yet hardly a day passes without new names being added to the Fellowship roll. It is time, however, that all Fellows woke up again, and set themselves to work with serious purpose and persistence. The average of new members was fifty a week during many months last year; this year the aim must be for a much higher average. Will all Fellows start in at once and get new eards signed? These cards may be had on application to Red Lion Court.

We are going ahead in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Fellows will be interested to see in our correspondence columns a letter from Miss Sandilands, of Leeds, describing a successful poster parade in that city, and also a letter from Miss Phyllis Lovell, telling an interesting story of paper-selling in Southport and Liverpool. We commend their enterprise and example to Fellows in all the great provincial towns

in the country.

Fellows who have not yet sent in their subscription for 1914 are reminded that by our new rules a subscription to the Fellowship funds (minimum ls.) is asked from every Fellow at the beginning of each year as a sign of continued support.

COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS COVENTRY LIBERALISM

LIGHT SENTENCES Assaulting a Wife

The Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette (January 17) reports the case of a man charged at the Berkshire Assizes with wounding his wife with intent to kill and murder her. Prisoner was reported to be a respectable workman, married for nine years, and unemployed for a year on account of illness. His wife had worked all her married lines. His wife had worked all her married in two places with a knife, which resulted in her becoming an in-patient at a hospital for four days.

Sentence: One month in second division.

Beating a Dog to Death

The Daily Sketch (January 23) reports the case of a gardener charged at Liverpool with beating a dog to death with an iron spade. He said he wished to kill it and could not procure poison.
Sentence: Fined 20s. and costs.

Cruelty to a Pit Pony

The Derbyshire Times (January 3) reports case of a man charged at the Chesterfield County Police Court with what was described as "cruelty to a defenceless pit pony of an almost incredible character." The pony got jammed between the wall pony of an almost incredible character."
The pony got jammed between the wall and a tub in the pit, and defendant was found striking it on the back and ribs with an iron drag three feef long, with a heavy iron ring at the end of it. The Chairman admitted that the maximum penalty

Sentence: Fined £5 and costs.

HEAVY SENTENCES Stealing

The Times (January 4) reports case of a stocker charged at the London Sessions with steading a parcel of tablecloths and a bedspread, the property of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

Sentence: Eighteen months' hard labour.

Street Betting

The Evening Standard (January 20) reports the case of a man charged at the Thames Police Court with loitering for the purpose of street betting.
Sentence: Fined £30 or three months'

imprisonment. For Sleeping Out

The Daily Herald (January 15) reports case of a labourer charged before the Llanelly Bench on January 15 with sleeping in an outhouse.

Sentence: Three months' hard labour.

SEVEN CHILDREN STARVED TO DEATH

The Daily Citizen (January 26) reports the case of a french polisher summoned at Clerkenwell for neglecting his five children, aged from one to eleven years. The magistrate described the man as "a worthless, drunken fellow," and said: "You have starved to death seven of your children, and the remainder of your family and your wife you have more than

half-starved through your selfishness."

It was stated for the prosecution that
the fire children were the survivors of a family of a dozen, and that seven childnen had died about the age of fifteen months for the want of proper nourishment. The mother was half-starved, and all the other children appeared starved. They slept on a flock mattress in an empty room without covering of any kind.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO WIFE OVERLOOKED

An example of light sentences, or, in this case, it is more correct to say no sentence, where life or cruelty is concerned, is to be found in the following case, which was reported in the Manchester Courier an January 21. It is also an instance of the impertinent questions and vulgar jests so often indulged in by magistrates and coun-

At Preston on January 20 a woman summoned her husband, a tobacco spinner, for persistent cruelty. It was stated that the parties had been married in 1911, and had led a miserable life on account of the husband's violent temper.

Mr. Whittle (for the defendant) questioned the wife: Are you a militant "suffragette" P-No, but I believe in votes for ten months. I have my baby, and cannot attend. My husband used to go to suffrage meetings with me before we were married.

You believe in every woman being the boss of the house?—No; but I believe in them having a place.

Is your sister a more pronounced "suffragette" than you?-My sister does not take any active part in the movement.

Mr. Booth: They don't burn anything down, do they? Mr. Smith (for the prosecution): She is

not a militant. The Bench adjourned the case for two months, the defendant promising to behave better towards his wife.

THE CASE OF MRS. HARTOC

Exception has been taken by Dr. Hartog's solicitors to our method of stating the case of Mrs. Hartog in our issues of January 9 and 16. They inform us (1) That the mother had a right of access to her child, accorded to her by the Court, during the time that she was at the boarding school chosen by the father; (2) That Mrs. Hactog illegally removed the child from there into her own custody; (3) That after more than a month's delay, during which the husband made repeated

requests to her to restore the child to him. coupled with an offer to meet her in some respects, she still refused to give her up to her father; (4) That she illegally persisted in this refusal after an order of the Court instructing her to give her up had been obtained; and (5) That for refusing to obey this order she was sent to prison by the Court (without availing herself of the right to state her case) for contempt of Court

We are sorry if we did not make these facts perfectly clear, because it is precisely on these facts that we desire to draw attention to the grave injustice of the present law. By the law the father has (against the mother) the right to the custody of all his children—girls as well as boys. He can place them with such friends or at such schools as he chooses, and the wife has no right to interfere. It is true that the Court will generally accord to her a limited "right of access" to her children under such circumstances, but however much she may dislike his choice of friends or of school, however much she may have reason to suppose that the children are un-happy, she has no parental status in the eyes of the law which will entitle her to

eyes of the law which will entitle her to take them away.

If in her motherly anxiety she does take them away, or, in legal phraseology, takes them "out of the custody" of her husband into her own custody, she will be ordered by the Court to restore them to their rightful custodian—the father. And if she fails to comply with this order she is liable to be imprisoned by the Court for contempt. for contempt.

for contempt.

Our case is not against individuals, it is against the present condition of the law, which refuses to mothers the rights and status which are properly due to parenthood, and which relegate them to the position of subordinates. This law is never likely to be adequately altered until women have secured the Parliamentary franchise, the key to all political reform.

PRINCESS'S COORS SOLD

The pearl necklace and bangle belonging to Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, which had been taken in distraint for her non-payment of taxes, were sold by auction at the Twickenham Town Hall on Monday last. The necklace, which was composed of 131 pearls, fetched £10, and the bangle £7, the purchaser in each case was a member of the Women's Tax Resistance League.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attri-ted to Suffragists by the Press during

the week:—
Saturday, January 24.—Pavilion of the Northbrook Cricket Club, Burnt Aah Road, Lee, gutted by fire. Suffragists suspected, damage estimated at £200.

Attempt to blow up large conservatory in the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; one bomb found by watchman, but the other exploded. Damage estimated at £4,000. Suffragists suspected, as woman's veil and piece of cotton-wool found.

found.

Bonnington House, Lanark, partially destroyed by fire. House unoccupied, eighteenth century building. Suffragests inspected, as black veil, hammer, and box of matches found.

Mr. Mason will Stand as Independent

Mr. Mason is not to be the Liberal candidate for Coventry at the next election. At their special meeting on Thursday in last week the Executive of the Coventry Liberal Association decided by a unanimous vote to support the proposal of the Advisory Committee to take steps to secure another Liberal candidate in his stead.

All the same, Mr. Mason has declared his intention of standing—as an independent. There is, therefore, a prospect of there being four candidates for the division-Unionist, Labour, Official Liberal, and Independent.

The speech of the President of the local Liberal Association, Mr. Pugh, at the Executive Meeting, in proposing the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, conclusively shows that we were right in believing that Mr. Mason's principal offence was his opposition to the Government trick by which woman suffrage was defeated.

Why they Rejected Mr. Mason

The meeting of the Liberal Executive of Coventry took place at the Reform Club in that city. Mr. Vernon Pugh, President of the Liberal Association, opened a long speech by saying that the position was extremely painful to him and to the Committee. It was not long after Mr. Mason took his seat in the House of Commons that he began serious criticisms of Ministers and of the Government policy, and since then he had industriously proceeded on the same lines. He had voted against the Government thirty times, his attacks being directed against Sir E. Grey, Mr. McKenna when at the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill since he had been at the Admiralty, and, above all, against the Prime Minister. The action which most pained Liberals was that he alone among

Liberal members moved a resolution refusing leave to introduce the Franchise Bill, and that he, with one other Liberal, voted with the Opposition in the Marconi division. There were many occasions on which representation had been made to Mr. Mason about his conduct, but Mr. Mason had continued his attacks, and the Committee had come to the conclusion that another candidate must be sought. Mr. Mason was asked whether he would prefer to announce that he did not intend to seek re-election, but he left the Committee to make their own statement.

Mr. W. J. Wormell proposed, and Mr. Victor Dodd seconded, a series of resolutions. These thanked Mr. Mason for his past services, but stated that owing to party differences he could not have another successful candidature in Coventry, and gave instructions for steps to be taken forthwith to secure another candidate for the next election.

The Press were informed at the close of the discussion, which took place in private, that the resolutions were unanimously passed, and that the Advisory Committee were thanked for their action.

Mr. Mason will Fight Alone

Next day Mr. Mason sent the following message to the Press:-

"Please inform those whom it may concern that I intend, God willing, to offer myself as Independent candidate at the next Parliamentary election for Coventry."

This decision of Mr. Mason has troubled the heart of the Liberal Party in Coventry, for they realise that he is likely to secure the suffrages of a large number of these who voted for him last time, and the official Liberal candidate, if one be actually put forward, may very likely find himself at the bottom of the poll.

BISHOPS AND FORCIBLE FEEDING

Deputation Received by the Bishop of London

At the meeting of the W.S.P.U. at the Knightsbridge Hall on Monday afternoon a suggestion was made by Mrs. Dacre Fox that a deputation should wait on the Bishop of London and ask him to protest against the forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners. Accordingly, after the meeting about forty women went to Fulham Palace to request an interview. They were admitted, and the Bishop said he would see one member of the deputation; Mrs. Diplock was chosen as spokeswoman. She showed the Bishop the statement of Miss Ansell, who was released from Holloway on the previous Thursday. After reading the statement, the Bishop wrote to the Chaplain at Holloway Goal, and, enclosing the statement, gave it to Mrs. Diplock. With this Mrs. Diplock went immeto deliver the Bishop's letter.

The Bishop's secretary had meantime invited the rest of the deputation into the dining-room, where they waited until Mrs. Diplock joined them and explained what the Bishop had done. Then the Bishop joined them himself, and the Suffragists explained to him that they desired him to write to Mr. McKenna about forcible feeding, and to go to Holloway himself and watch the Suffragist prisoners being forcibly fed. The Bishop of London promised that he would write to the don promised that he would write to the Bishop of Kensington and ask him to go with him, and if the necessary permission could be obtained, he would go to the prison within the next few days in order that they might "look into the truth of the matter, both from the standpoint of the prisoners and of the officials." The deputation then withdrew with the assurance from the Bishop that he would act at once

The Bishop of Kensington Consents
On inquiry of the Bishop of Kensington we learn that he will accompany the
Bishop of London to Holloway Gaol if the necessary permission is obtained. He further adds that the arrangements are in the Bishop of London's hands, and that so far no date has been fixed. MISS ANSELL'S STATEMENT

The following is the statement made by Miss Ansell and submitted to the Bishop of London by the deputation of members of the Women's Social and Political Union on Monday last :--

On Monday, January 19, Miss Ansell was re-arrested under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and released on the following Thursday. Miss Ansell states that on Tuesday afternoon she was awakened by a shriek of pain-of uncontrollable pain. This was followed by loud moans, which Miss Ansell described as "heart-breaking." Then a door was slammed and she heard no more. Between nine and ten next morning she heard several people go to the same cell, and the shrieks and the same thing happened, and was repeated twice a day while she was in

A sinister feature of Miss Ansell's experience was the ceasing of all sound when the door was slammed. The shrieks were heard as someone came to wash the instrument at the tap in the corridor. This suggests that the tortured prisoner whom Miss Ansell thought to be Rachel Peace is in a padded cell.

SUFFRAGISTS IN DOWNING STREET

During the Cabinet Council on Wedneeday a motor-car containing four Suffagists drove into Downing Street. It was stopped by the police, and on the woman who was driving the car refusing to move on, she was arrested. Another woman was meantime showing posters protesting against forcible feeding, and a third was making a speech. For some time the police were unable to move the car; then they found one of their number who was able to drive it. The four women were later brought up at Bow Street, and were called upon to give undertakings to keep the peace. We are given to understand that subsequently, on refusing to do so, they were set at liberty.

ARHONOCO (ARHONOCO CONTROL O DO DIO DIO CONTROLO CONTROLO

"NOW'S THE TIME AND NOW'S THE HOUR!"

A MASS MEETING of the MEN OF THE NORTH

MEMORIAL HALL (FARRINGDON STREET)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 14th, at 3 o'clock. (Doors open 2.30 p.m.)

(Book the Time and book the Hour!)

Preliminary list of names of some of those who are coming 400 miles to give a MANDATE for a GOVERNMENT MEASURE for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE this Session:

Bailie Alston, J.P.
Councillor Barrie.
Councillor Hamilton Brown, J.P.
Councillor Bruce Lyndsay.
Councillor Cameron, J.P.

Ex-Bailie Gordon. Councillor Hamilton.

Counciller Rossiyn Mitchell
Counciller Rossiyn Mitchell
Counciller Murray (Father of the Edinburgh Counciller
Ex-Provest Perry.
Ex-Bailie Rae.

Counciller Walker.
Counciller Whiteher

Councillor Stableforth. Councillor Walker. Councillor Whitehead, J.P., &c.,

Councillor Alexander Wilkie, M.P. (Sec. to the Shipwrights' Federation).

Mr. J. Aitkenson, J.P. (Hon. Sec. for Mr. J. Darbyshire (Hon. Sec. for Manchester).

Mr. John Allinson, J.P.

Mr. John Bell.

Mr. J. Brunton.

Mr. J. Brunton.

Mr. J. Brunton.

Mr. John Henderson.

Councillor Alexander Wilkie, M.F. (Sec. to the Shipwinghts of the Shipwinghts) in the Sec. for Manchester).

Mr. J. Darbyshire (Hon. Sec. for Manchester).

Mr. W. G. Inglis.

Mr. Alex. Kirkwood.

Mr. J. Lawson.

Mr. Richard Leven.

Mr. Dugdale MacMillan.

Mr. J. McMichael, J.P.

Mr. J. Wilson McLaren.
Mr. Alexander Orr.
Mr. J. Rennie, J.P.
Mr. A. M. Service (Hon. Sec., Glasgow).
Mr. Thomas Shaw Mr. T. Trainer. Mr. W. Twaddle, &c.,

and (engagements permitting)

Mr. Robert Smillie (President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain).

LONDONERS, COME AND WELCOME THE NORTH ON FEB. 14th.

SPEAKERS' NAMES WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

ADMISSION FREE. A few reserved seats at 2/6, to be obtained at the Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, the Secretary to Convention, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, and at the Hall.

MOTE.

THE NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

WILL ALSO HOLD A

Medial Physics (C) TRAFALGAR SQUARE, NDAY AFTERNOON. FEBRUARY 15th, at 2.30.

aily Herald" Suffrage Week

During the week commencing February 2nd and concluding the following Tuesday, February 10th, the DAILY HEBALD will direct attention to the Suffrage question on a scale that has never before been attempted by any daily newspaper.

programme of Special Articles will include contributions from the DAILY HERALD SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

We have engaged the services of a Special Commissioner who will present the true facts of Government torture, and in addition a dozen or more of those best able to speak both from the Women's and the Men's points of view will contribute forcible articles dealing with the present situation.

This campaign has been timed to direct public attention to the subject at the very moment that Parliament is meeting for an eventful session.

What ought Parliament to do?

What can we compel the Government to do?

What can you do?

These and other questions we desire to

12 PAGES

FEBRUARY

2nd

TO

FEBRUARY

10th

On JAN. 29 and 31, :: FEB. 2, 3, and 7. :: LAURENCE HOUSMAN H. D. HARBEN F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN GEORGE LANSBURY JOHN SCURR Mrs. DESPARD Miss NINA BOYLE

Miss CICELY HAMILTON BEN TILLETT Miss EVELYN SHARP ISRAEL ZANGWILL Sir EDWARD BUSK

12 PAGES

PROGRESS IN THE UNITED CHANNE

Militant Election Policy Outlined—Tax Resistance Advocated—£1.800 Raised at One Meeting

The movement in favour of a Congrespional Amendment in the United States to enfranchise women throughout all the remaining unenfranchised States at one step is making very rapid progress.

An important meeting was held on January 11 at the house of Mrs. William Kent, wife of one of the Californian Representatives, at which over £1,800 was raised for the cause.

The principal speech delivered was that by Miss Alice Paul, well-known in England for the part she played in the militant movement. Miss Paul first announced the constitutional campaign which the Congressional Union were undertaking.

Mr. Lansbury's Meeting

On January 17, Mr. George Lansbury, the former Labour Member of Parliament, would deliver an address in Washington under the auspices of the Union. On February 2, a deputation of working women from every part of the country would go to the White House to lay before the President the need of working women for the vote. On May 2, a demonstration would take place in every State in the Union in testimony of the nation-wide demand for the passage of the constitutional amendment, followed by a procession in Washington the next week, in which delegations from all the States would be asked to participate.

A Fighting Election Policy

"And then," she proceeded, "if the Democratic party, the party in power, the party to whom responsibility has been referred, still refuses to heed the call of the women for enfranchisement, then, in those congressional districts where the political situation is acute, and a few votes one way or the other will decide the issue, our policy will be to use every legitimate means to defeat the Democratic candidate for Congress at the Congressional elections in November."

An outburst of applause temporarily interrupted Miss Paul's announcement of

"Of course, we hope," she went on, "that this may not be necessary. We feel quite sure it will not be, because there will be ample time before Congress adjourns for the passage of the constitutional amendment, and with the favourable disposition so clearly manifested in the Senate, and the rapidly-changing sentiment in the House, there is every reason to hope that this action will be taken. But if the party which has it in its power to pass our measure fails to act, then we will send organisers to every State and district where we can do effective work, and do all we can to defeat the representatives of that party."

TAX RESISTANCE IN AMERICA

The proposal of Dr. Annie Shaw that Woman Suffragists in America should refuse to pay their income tax, has created very great interest in that country. It has aroused a considerable amount of criticism in the newspapers, and one clergyman fears that the women who begin by refusing to pay their taxes will go on to arom.

will go on to arson.

The Woman's Journal, Boston, however, thoroughly justifies Dr. Shaw's action. In a strong leading article it says:—"Ever since John Hampden's day, and even before it, tax-resistance has been a favourite form of protest among English speaking people." To call it militancy is a gross misuse of language.——At the time of our Civil War many Quakers re-fused to pay their war taxes because they were conscientiously opposed to militaney. It has always been classed as a form of

It has always been classed as a form of passive resistance.

"In New Jersey more than half a century ago, Lucy Stone let her household goods be seized and seld for taxes—one of the things seized was the baby's cradle—and she wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee.

As for the Anti-Suff-ragists—many of them notorious taxadodgers—who are crying lawlessness and treason, they should remember that the independence of the United States arose out of the refusal to pay a threepenny tax which was legally que."

TO PREVENT FRAUD

The suffragists of New York, having essured the passage for the first time of the sill to submit the question to a reference, are new busying themselves with the they denote a "Watcher's Bill." The tject of this measure is to give women the path to be present inside the polling poths when the votes on the Suffrage measurement are cost.

The women have refused to be content

with an amendment to a wider measure covering somewhat of the same ground, preferring that their strictly reasonable proposal should not be complicated with other issues.

RESULTS OF THE VOTE

The Chiesge Council have unanimously voted a sum of £2,000 for a municipal lodging house for women. They have also agreed to pay the janitresses arrears of evertime, amounting in all to £1,700, which had been previously refused.

Miss Jane Addams, the wall-known head of Hull House, has been appointed to act as election judge in one of the wards of Chicago.

Chicago.

Dr. Maiz Schallenberger has been elected State Commissioner of Education for the elementary schools of California. Three other women have been appointed to salaries of £440 a year as children's agents under the State board of control.

AMERICAN MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRACE

A Men's League for Woman's Suffrage has been formed in Jackson, Mississippi. The League, which is the first of its kind in that State, has among its members nine powerful bankers, nine strong lawyers, several leading physicians, and some pro-minent business men. It has been organised through the work of Miss Belle Kearney. The president, Major R. W. Millsaps, founded the college in Jackson that bears his name, and is the most prominent financier in the State. The vicepresident is a judge, and revised the code of Mississippi; he heads the legal profession. A prominent Mississippi woman writes: "The very best material is in this Men's League. It will prove a splendid friend to the State Woman Sufrage Association."

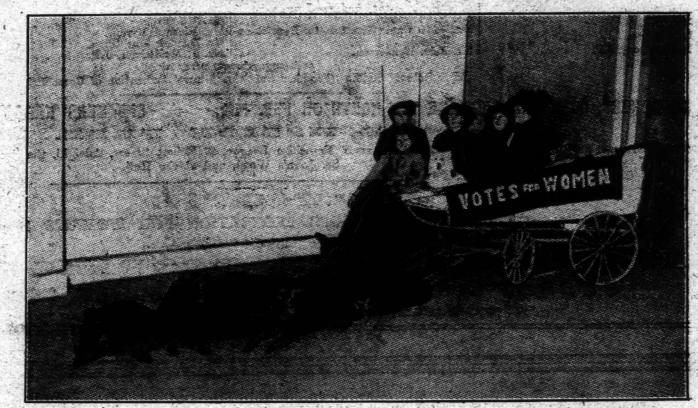
THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

Mr. Benjamin Bachrach, an attorney, stated in the Chicago Court the other day that in the White Slave Traffic 2,000 women were imported into America yearly, and that he knew of one trafficker in the infamous trade who was making an income of \$20,000 as year. income of £20,000 a year.

THE SUCCESS OF POLICEWOMEN

Last aummer ten policewensen were appointed in Chicago; they have proved such a success that Major Funkhouser; Superintendent of Police; has asked the City Council to allow him to employ fifteen more. The request has been granted, and the great lake city will now have twenty-five women police. They are principally appointed to duncing halls, where the Superintendent of the Police declared they "have done a wonderful amount of good."

TRAIL OF THE THE VOTE



[With acknowledgments to the " Weman's Journal."

MISS ESTELLE MASON, an Alaska Suffragist, is Travelling with her Bogs and Sledge to San Francisco by way of Europe

WHORD BENEFICIAL LAWS WOMEN VOTE

Women's Political World, gives a com-parison for full Suffrage States, partial Suffrage States, and non-Suffrage States of the age of consent and the number of hours per day at which children are allowed to work.

It will be seen that the average age of consent for the full Suffrage States is 17.5 for the partial Suffrage States 16.6, and for the non-Suffrage States only 15, while in Kentucky it is only 12.

The average hours of child labour increase from 8.6 per day in the full Suffrage States to 9.5 in the non-Suffrage States.

Full Suffrage States

			conse	
No.	Name of Stat		Age of	for chi
1. 2.	Arizona California		17	8
3. 4. 5.	Idaha		18 18 16	8 9 8
6. 7.	Kansas		18 16	8 10
8., 9.	Washington		18 18 18	540
9 11 000	A TOTAL PROPERTY.			
70.		rage 17	4 4 6 7	8.6
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1.234.66	Ave. Partial S Connecticut Delaware Iowa Louisana Massachuset Michigan	rage 17 Suffrage States	.5. 16 18 15 16 18 16	10 9 10 10 10 10
1.2.24.6.	Partial S Connecticut Delaware Iowa Louisiana Massachuset	rage 17 Sanfrage States	.5. 16 18 15 16 18	10 10 10 10 10

14.	North Dakota	18	8
15.	Ohio	16	8
16.	Oklahomo	16	8
17.	South Dakota	16	10
18.	Vermont	16	=
19.	Wisconsin	18	8
	Average	16.6	9
	Non-Suffrage States		
1	Alabama	14	60a
2.	Arkansas	16	10
3.	Florida	18	9
4	Georgia	14	10
5.	Indiana	16	8
6.	Kentucky	12	10
7.	Maine	16	10
8.	Maryland	16	10
. 9.	Mississippi	10 -	8
10.	Missouri	18	
11.	Nevada	14	60a
12.	North Carolina	16	10
13. 14_	Pennsylvania	16	10
15.	South Carolina	14	10
16.	Tennessee	18	60a
17.	Texas	15	
18.	Virginia	14	10
19.	West Virginia	14	_
			-
719	Average I	5.0	9.5
4 -	"a"-hours per week.		
1000	the state of the s		

Farther analysis of legislation shows that the woman voter has obtained for herself equal guardianship of her children in 70 per cent. of the Suffrage States, while a woman has this right in only 25 per cent. of the other States.

She has through her vote obtained for herself widows' pensions in 60 per cent. of the Suffrage States, while only 31 per cent. of all the other States award her these. This means that she keeps her children with her instead of having them sent to institutions.

She has established a minimum wage in 50 per cent. of the Suffrage States, while only 10 per cent, of the Suffrage States, while only 10 per cent, of the star States have granted this.

FRAU ANNA LINDEMANN

Frau Anna Lindemann, who is a leader of the Suffrage movement in Germany, and vice-president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, is now in London, and will speak at the Ethical Church, Bayswater, on Sunday next, at 7 p.m. Her subject will be "Women's Suffrage and Marriage."

From an account sent us by Ethel Hill we learn that some time ago Fran Lindemann lived in London, and worked as a Sister of the Poor, in which work she was connected with Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. The Suffrage cause in Germany, Frau Lindemann says, is making unexpected headway. And it is important to notice that the Trade Census of 1907 showed that 10,000,000 German women are earning their own living.

When she first came to England she used to feel weighed down with the conviction that English women were energed abead of the women of Germany, but upon closer knowledge she has come to the conclusion that there are points on both sides. She believes that the average level of education is higher in her own country, but that we have attained more peaks.

own country, but that we have attained more peaks.

There is one thing that has struck Frau Lindemann, and that has been remarked by many distinguished foreigners, and it is our repugnance to speak out on anything relative to sex. A celebrated French woman poet says that everyone in England it would be a say a single and the best sex and a says a says and a say best and sex a says and a say best and say that the say says a sa "porte son sexe ainsi qu'ane bête cachée," and she says that in this respect there is no doubt that in the sisterhood of women it is the Englishwoman who is

of women it is the Englishwoman who is the mute.

For us she has a message, a message that ought to make us proud and stiffen our sinews. It is this: "All countries look towards and set their hopes on England. German men say, and it is very logical, in England no single argument against the Suffrage has been left abve. Women possess the munisipal vote. They instruct the Parliamentary voter: And yet with their preparation for it, and their experience, Englishmen refuse to grant it to them. Here, on you expect us Germans to give it to you?"

ROUND THE WORLD VOTES FOR BOHEMIAN WOMEN

The Daily Citizen reported on Wednesday last that the women of Bohemia are to be enfranchised. Count Stürgkh, it is stated, announced on the previous day to the leaders of the German and Csech parties in the Bohemian Diet that the Austrian Government proposes to alter the Bohemian Constitution in such a way as to enfranchise women.

The women of Bohemia already vote for the elections for the Provincial Diet, and have the Communal franchise except in the towns of Frague and Reichenberg.

IN CANADA

Mr. E. N. Lewis, a Conservative mem-ber of Parliament at Ottawa, gave notice dast week of the introduction of a Bill granting suffrage to women with the re-triction that only mothers should be allowed to vote.

IN NORWAY

At the recent opening of the Norwegian Storthing one of the most important reforms mentioned in King Hankon's speech was in connection with the position of illegitimate children. The Chief of the Ministry for Social Reform, Mr. Castberg, proposes to deal with this question very thoroughly. If the father refuses to recognise the child, proceedings under the proposed new law are to be taken against him. He is to be made responsible for the maintenance of the mother for three months before and for three months after the birth of the child, and he will be forced to provide adequately for the child in accordance with his social position. Of course Norway is a country where women rote.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS Australia's Protest

Two strong resolutions on the women's struggle for freedom in Great Britain and on their treatment by the British Government were passed by the West Australian National Council of Women at their annual meeting held on October 31 last. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Premier of West Australia.

The text of the resolutions is as follows:

"(1) The West Australian National Council of Women at the annual meeting assembled send sympathy and moral support to

oil of Women at the annual meeting assembled send sympathy and moral support to the women of Great Britain in their efforts to obtain political rights, and trust that the day may not be far distant when women subjects of oversea dominions of Greater Britain shall obtain and enjoy their political status in whatsoever part of the Empire they may be demiciled.

"(2) This Council views with deep concern any differences being made in the treatment of male and female political offenders in their efforts to obtain constitutional rights of any kind."

WOMEN SCHOLARS IN CERMANY

The University of Munich has conferred the degree of Professor on Fraulein Dr. Marianne Plehn, who is now the first woman Professor on the staff of a Bavarian University. Fraulein Dr. Plehn, formerly a teacher, has been working for years at the biological Institute of Munich. She studied in Switzerland at a time when universities in Germany were still closed to women, and got her doctor's degree in Zurich. She is the fifth woman in Germany who is honoured by the title "Professor." To the first of them, Fraulein Mefsorf, the University of Kiel gave the degree of Dr. honoris causa. She was director of the Museum for German Antiquities, and died in 1909. The other three with the title of Professor are the Countess Linden, in Bonn, Dr. phil.; Dr. med. Rabinowich and Dr. med. Hirsch, in Berlin. The University of Munich has conferred

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

A List of 94 Tragedies

The Local Government Board have just issued their gruesome annual record of Deaths from Starvation, or Accelerated by Privation, for England and Wales. From this record even Anti-Suffragists will be forced to come to the conclusion that this is a country where property is more valuable than life. In the report, which deals with the year 1912, are chronicled the deaths of ninety-four persons, forty of which occurred in the Administrative County of London, and fifty-four in the provinces. provinces. Cold and precise official details are given of each tragedy.

A Sweated Worker

One which will be of pathetic interest to Suffragists reads as follows:—
A. G., aged fifty-five years, spinster; fancy trimming maker.
Parish: Bethnal Green.

Verdict: Pneumonia, secondary to poverty in her home.

Remarks by the coroner: Died in infirmary three hours after admission.

Observations of Guardians: Application was made on the 2nd November for medical attendance for the woman, on which date she was admitted to the infirmary on the dector's advice, and died there on the same

day. No application had been previously made by or on behalf of the deceased to the Guardians or their officials for relief.

From what we know of women's sweated work, it does not seem at all surprising that a fancy braid maker should die of starvation.

A Woman Strike Victim

Another report, which shows how strikes press heaviest on women, reads thus:— E. V., aged thirty-six years; wife of a general labourer.

Verifict: Pneumonia, with solid conges-tion of right lung, accelerated by want of proper comfort and sustenance, due to

proper comfort and sustenance, due to want of means.

Remarks by Coroner: Husband out of regular work for a long time; due to strike. On wife falling ill, he called in Dr. P., who saw deceased, and prescribed. Doctor did not attend second call, and Dr. C., parish doctor, called in. Deceased on mattress on floor; no bed, sheets, or blankets; five children, none working; place destitute.

The Deaths of Babies

Altogether the deaths are recounted of fifty-six men, thirty women, and eight children. The children were all very young, one fifteen months, verdict, broncho-pneumonia, accelerated by insufficient food. Another was ten weeks old, heart failure from insufficient nourishment.

Surely it is time that something was really done to prevent the necessity of publishing this dreadful record year by year, and if men voters cannot do, something towards this end is it not time that women who care more for human life were given a chance of seeing what they could do?

RECEPTION OF FAMOUS AUTHORS

Arranged by the Women Writers' Suffrage League

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 3 to 6 p.m., at Caxton Hall,
Westminster.

Choir: Miss Long Ashwell.

Among the authors reading their own
works will be

Mrs. Flora Annis Steel
Mrs. W. L. George
Miss Elizabeth Robins
Miss Evelyn Kharp

And many others.

Antograph books will be auctioned. Calcos for tea will be made by Mrs. Steel and other women writers. Tickets 2s. and 1s. each, to be obtained from the W.W.S.L., 12, Henrichts Street, W.C.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP CARD*

Various Forms of Service Open to Members

1.—To take Votes for Women each week and read it.
2.—To circulate Votes for Women among friends.
3.—To sell Votes for Women in the streets or by house to house canvass.
4.—To obtain new subscriptions for three or six months to the paper.
5.—To deal as far as possible with the firms that advertise in Votes for Women.

6.—To canvass newsagents with the purpose of securing the display of VOTES FOR WOMEN posters.

7.—To secure new members for the Votes for Women Fellowship. 8.—To contribute to the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Fund, for various purposes, including the upkeep of the

9.—To extend by other methods of

service the influence of the Fellow ship and the circulation of the paper.

Objects.—To dispel the ignorance that exists in the mind of the public with regard to the "Votes for Women" agitation.

To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

The "Votes for Women" Feilowship is not a Suffrage Society, but an association of friends who desire to week together for the accomplishment of a very distinct and definite purpose. It does not compete in any way with any Suffrage organisation. Membership is open to men and women who belong to any of the Suffrage societies, both militant and non-militant, and also to men and women who are not hitherto connected with the Suffrage movement or committed to any Suffrage party or policy.

Please enrol me as a member of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship.

Name	
	(Please state whether Mrs., Miss, or Esq., etc.)
Full Address	*
	ENGLISH STATE OF THE PARTY.
	چېلونلوکارند توکونو پاوېلاکارلاراند «کافرو له «در ده در د کر د دروون

"The above, in the form of a four-page card, will be sent to any reader of "Votes for Women" on application to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Chapter 10

The Best Friends of Draper Shops

The best friends of draper shops are common soaps, and the women who scrub and rub with them.

A quicker way of wearing out clothes could hardly be discovered.

Fels-Naptha soap was invented to make clothes cleaner and whiter and sweeter than with ordinary soaps.

Not only was the invention successful, but the only right way, the best way of using it, happened to be "the Fels-Naptha way."

- So that the best way-"the Fels-Naptha way" happens to be the easiest and the cheapest way.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London EC

ALFORD & ALDER

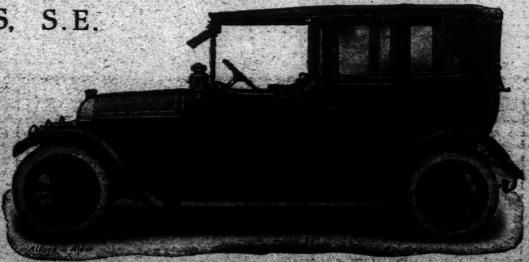
53. NEWINGTON BUTTS. S.E.

Motor Body Builders

Specialists in bodies designed for ladies' driving. Book of Coupe and Cabriolet Bodies sent on application.

Agents for the sale of the celebrated

(As supplied by us to F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE, Esq.)



To the Editors of Votes FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I have an idea, and wish for your indulgence to put it before your readers in order that they may consider the matter, and if thought feasible, then on the first opportunity put it into

It is in reference to the Women's Suf-frage Movement, with which I am in full sympathy. As a matter of fact, I think they do not go far enough in their militant methods.

The idea is this: I am prepared to vote in any Parliamentary election in any way that the women's union may decide, or en the dictates of any individual woman member of that union who may be appointed for that purpose. It would, of course, be better if the person selected were to be a resident of the particular dis-

trict, or living somewhere near to it.

No doubt thousands of the male voters would be only too glad to assist the move-ment with some such method, and so to some degree confound its enemies. Imagine the feelings of a fossilised Tory

or Liberal canvasser upon knocking at a door to be referred to a well-known Suffragette and told to go and convince this person of the benefits to be derived from the electing to power of his particular party.

Would he get beans? Oh, oh! Probably some male voters would turn their votes over to their wives, daughters, or sisters, but the better plan, I think, would be to distribute them over as wide

an area as possible.

Some of course, will say of what use will it be? But the disturbing factor in it to the political parties would be the power vested in women despite all their manœuvring, and incidentally the education which some of the canvassers would acquire without being charged for in any

At any rate, I should be pleased if you will see what your readers think of it .-Yours, &c.,

ours, &c.,
A. G. Potter.
52, Sudworth Road, New Brighton, January 20, 1914.

A PELLOWSHIP POSTER PARADE

To the Editors of Votes for Women. Dear Editors,-We had an exceedingly successful Fellowship poster parade on Friday last, without the slightest hitch. The evening was glorious, bright, dry, crisp, and just a shade too cold for the comfort of slow walking. However, everybody was quite cheerful, and we had no opposition or interference from the public. The latter, of course, showed many forms of interest in us; some were amused, some shocked, others epenly disgusted, some seriously interested, and many seemed to think we were not quite sane. Few troubled to subdue their voices, so that we were not left in any doubt as to their candid opinion.

There were ten in the procession, including two men, and three women selling. The sellers had a very strenuous time, darting in and out among the people, and trying also to keep up to the poster people, but they were well rewarded for their efforts, for they sold every copy to be had in Leeds, that is, all that were to be had when we set out. The exact num-ber was ninety-three. That means ninetythree more readers than usual this week, for of course the regular customers will have their copies, irrespective of that

We are having an afternoon parade on February 3, and an evening parade on February 5, to advertise a lecture by Miss Bremner, of Scarborough, on "Florence Nightingale," to be given on February 6 in the Arts Club.—Yours, &c.,

21, Norman Terrace, Roundhay, Leeds.

"WOMAN-SEE HOMO"

Dear Editors,-Surely the early edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was right? It defined "woman" as "the female of Man—see Homo." Take a parallel case: "Gander, male of goose e anser." American women, also, had better turn up to "Adam" before they reject an encyclopædia which says, "Eve, see Adam"; for if the American encyclosee Adam"; for if the American encyclopedia knows what it is talking about it will inform its readers that Adam means mankind. The real objection to all our encyclopedias is that, like the recent cheap Harmsworth encyclopedia, a few foolish and ill-informed paragraphs are inserted under a heading which the writers please to include called "Woman," and the highly interesting and instructive history and anthropology of the male man is left unrecorded. Why? Because for the makers of our encyclopædias, the male-mankind, the woman, still remains a more or less interesting species, about whom little is understood. The real rubries in the minds of such persons are: "Male-mankind—no separate heading," "For female, see Woman." And what misleads them and us is just the obsession which makes us confuse the phrase, "female of Man," with "female of the male," and "see Homo" with "see the male."—Yours, &c., M. A. R. Tuker.

THE CHURCH AND WOMEN

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—May we not trace the comparative failure of the Church as a spiritual influence upon the world to the fact that she has not carried out her Divine Founder's chief though unwritten injunction, without which He well knew no real progress or evolution was possible. I mean the Church has not continued to raise womanhood as He raised it, and to stand for the perfect equality of the sexes as He by His great example stood for it.
We cannot doubt if we read our New

Testament with the desire to find out Christ's teaching upon this subject, that in an age when the Oriental conception of womanhood was generally accepted, His treatment of women must have roused the

treatment of women must have roused the wonder and astonishment of His time and revolutionised the whole status of the womanhood of that age.

Christ's teaching was quite clearly the teaching of the equality of men and women. Did He not to a marked degree treat women with consideration and respect. Women followed Him and were with Him to the last, and to them He appeared first after His resurrection, and He said that Mary had chosen the one thing needful—the good part—thus calling upon woman to develop her spiritual nature, in order that she might fulfil her high destiny as a spiritual influence upon the world; and tacitly rebuking the idea that she was mainly created "to serve."

Let the Church now (late in the day as

Let the Church now (late in the day as it is) stand for the perfect equality of men and women. Until she carries out her Divine Master's injunction His blessing

will not rest upon her.—Yours. &c.,

Charlotte E. Irenand.

Skelmersdale House, The Leas,

Folkestone.

UNIVERSITY BALL AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

A correspondent from Edinburgh University sends us the following account: "A novel mode of Suffrage advertisement as effected by the Edinburgh University Suffrage Society on the occasion of a Fancy Dress Ball which was held by the students. This took the form of a Suffrage Party,' in which three of the ladies represented Suffrage Societies in picturesque costumes of green, blue and white for the University Society; purple, white and green for the W.S.P.U.; and white and green for the W.S.P.U.; and green and red for the National Union; while one of the gentlemen, arrayed as a newsboy. advertised the Fellowship and Vorgs. The rest of the party consisted of famous women in history or literature, and of mem who in some way had furthered the Cause—not forgetting the inevitable policeman. The plan proyed most successful, and in spite of the fact that the lady who was representing the Press was overheard to describe us as 'bold hussies,' this may be set down to her as yet unenlightened views on the movement as a whole. Unfortunately, her prejudices led her carefully to ignore this exceedingly picturesque party in her report. Still, we were there to prove that Suffragists are quite normal human beings—able to thoroughly enjoy even a Fancy Dress Bail."

THE LANCASHIRE CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has received a letter from Miss Phyllis Lovell, in the course of which she says:-

We have been busy this week selling papers outside meetings in Southport. The B.W.T.A, has held a series of meetwith important speakers, and so we

ings with important speakers, and so we have had a good chance of getting rid of the extra copies we had from London.

On Monday, at the Church Protest Meeting, we had a good sale, and were able—under the cover of an envelope—to cet your leaflet, "Let us Ptay for the Church Non-Militant," into the hands of Major Dalrymple White (Conservative member for Southport), and into the hands of over twenty clergy, including the Bishop of Liverpool. I managed, too to get into the train with the Bishop after the meeting, and had a good talk with him on the folly of addressing a meeting composed almost entirely of women who are belpless to defend their church from a political standpoint. I think he caw my point. We have managed to keep a permanent paper-selling pitch every Tuesday and Friday in Church Street, Liverpool, and we are hoping before long to manage a house to house sale.



are unsurpassed.



ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE - LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President: Lady Forbes-Robertson The Tea Dance at the Empress Rooms is to take place to-day (Thursday), January 29. A great success is anticipated. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) can be had at the door.

On Friday, January 30, at 3 o'clock, Miss Inez Bensusan will give an "At Home" at 8, Lansdowne Road, W. Mrs. Stanbury will be the speaker—on the subject of the Municipal Vote for Women. Miss Bensusan will welcome all friends, who will no doubt be anxious to congratulate her on her brilliant performance at the Court Theatre in Mr. Zangwill's play, "The Melting Pot."

Future fixtures for the League are as follows:

On Friday, February 6, at 3 p.m., an "At Home" at the Arts Centre, 98, Mortimer Street, W., when Miss Nina Boneicault and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt will be the hostesses, and Dr. Marie Stopes, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Mrs. Kineton Parkes, and others will speak on Tax Resistance.

Northern Men's Federation. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

BRAVE ACTRESSES!

Last week, we published an illustrated account of what the Actresses' Franchise League were told would happen if their



[Block kindly lent by the "Daily News." THE ABSENT WAITER

members attempted to take the place of waiters at the League's Tea Dance on January 29 at the Empress Rooms. Take true Suffragists, the actresses were undis-mayed by the dismal tales of refractory, trays and falling crockery, and their elever member, who last week drew the pictures of the actress and the waiter, has now sketched what one is used to with a waiter in attendance, and what may be expected from the actresses



[Blee's kindly lent by the "Daily News." THE PRESENT ACTRESS

SUFFRAGE TALK EVERYWHERE

At a great North Country anti-Welsh Disestablishment meeting the other day the Bishop of Liverpool, in calling upon the Dean of Lincoln to address the meeting, remarked that one leading newspaper and that the Liberal Churchmen were the key of their position, so they would now listen to the handle of that key. The Dean rose—and the first words he spoke referred to Woman's Suffrage. He said that if women had votes, and he wished they had, Mr. McKenna would be defeated at the next election.

THANES

THANKS

The Advert sement Manager decrees the thank the readers of Vorks ron Woman who are helping her so effectively in her work by making it a fixed principle to deal as far as possible exclusively with those firms who support the advertisement columns of Vorks ron Woman. This is an important service that can be rendered by all, for it does not call for sacrifices of money, time, or leisure, but only for thought and a little personal trouble. Nevertheless, it is most valuable to the paper and to the Movement.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY.

Actresses' Franchise League, 2. Beberi Street, Adelphi, W.O. Artipte' Suffrage League, 259, King's Road, S.W.

strailing and New Zealand Women oters' Association. Oo International Women's, Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. Civil Service Suffrage Society, 19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
48, Dover Street, W.

Pederated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14 St. James' Street, S.W.

Forward Cymric Suffrage Union. Pres Church League for Women's Suffrage, 2, Holmbury View, Upper Gispton.

Friends' League for Wemon's Suffrage. Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 1. York Piece, Oxford Road, Manchester.

International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. International Woman Suffrage Alliance, V. Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

International Women's Franchise Club, B. Gratton Street W.

Irish League for Woman Surra a.

The Union of the Rose Provinces Club, 16, John Street, Adolphi, W.C.

Irish women's Franchise League.

Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Dublin.

Irish women's Reform League.

23. South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irish women's Suffrage and Local Government Association.

163. Rather Road, Dublin.

Iriah women's Suffrage Federation,
23/South Aune Street, Dublin. 23; South Aune Street, Dublin.

Pran women's Suffrage Society.

27. Dollerall Place, Bellast.

Jewish Lengue for Woman Suffrage,

32. Hyde Park Gardens, W.

League of Justice. 22, South Molton Street, W.

London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, Chester Gate Ealing

Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, Duncton, Petworth, Susser,

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, Mand 35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Men's League for Woman Suffrage, 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfran Il Backingham Street, Strand, W.O.

Man's Society for Women's Rights. 65, Avenue Chambers, Southaupton Row, W.C Munster Women's Franchise League, 83, Grand Parade, Cork.

ional Industrial and Professional omen's Suffrage Society. 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political League.

Bank Buildiags, 14, 8t James' Sirpes, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage
Sociation.

14, 6t. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman
Suffrage.

8, Part Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. People's Suffrage Federation 31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, Il, Howe Street, Edinburgh.

11. Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage.
2. St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Spiritual Militancy League.
46. Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

Suffrage Atelier,
Office: 2. Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Studio: 6. Staniske Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Suffrage Club.

5. York Street, St. James', S. W.

"Suffrage First" Committee.
47. Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

suffregist Churchwomen's Protest Com-

Suffregist Churchwomen's Protest Committee.

21. Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
United Religious Women Suffrege Scoleties
15. Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Votes for Women Fellowship,
47. Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrege
Society,
83. Suthesiand Avenue, W.
Women's Freedom League.
1, Robert Street, Adaphi, W.C.
Women's Stilant Co-operation for Freedom
10. Southfields Road, Emisbourne.
Women's Stilant Co-operation for Freedom
10. Southfields Road, Emisbourne.
Women's Englai and Political Union,
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingaway, W.C.
Women's Tax Resistance League.
10. Tajbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Women Toschers' Franchise Union,
77. Murillo Sped, Lee, S.E.
Women Welters' Suffred League,
Goschen Buildings, Henricus Strees, W.C.

"Daily Herald" Suffrage

The Daily Herald announce a special Suffrage Week from February 2 to Rebruary 10. Special articles on the Suffrage movement will appear each day, written by their Special Commissioner, and many leading Suffragists will also contribute articles. Amongst these will be Laurence Housman, H. D. Harben, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Beatrice Harraden, George Lansbury, John Scurr, Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle, Mise Cicely Hamilton, Ben Tillett, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Israel Zangwill, Sir Edward Busk, and H. W. Nevinson.

COMPRESERVATES

Mrs. Pothisic Lawrence will speak at the Town Hall, Ayr, on Februry 2, at 8 p.m. Chair: Rev. Wm, John. Admission free, also reserved seats, 1s. and 6d. to be obtained from Stephen and Pollock Ayr, and Harris and Co., Prestwick.

There will be a Fellows Reunion at the Small Essex Hall, on Friday, February 6, 8.30. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and others.

The New Constitutional Society announce a meeting at the N.C. Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, on February 3, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Miss Cicely Hamilton, Mrs. Merivale Mayer, and Mrs. Cecil Chapman. The Society's Speakers' Class will be on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., at the N.C. Hall. Instructor: Mrs. Pertwee. Fee to members, 5s., non-members 10s., for ten lessons.

There will be a Reception of Famous Authors, arranged by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, at the Caxton Hall, on February 3, from 3 to 6 p.m. Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell. Many authors will be present, and will read extracts from their own works.

The Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage (for Wimbledon, Merton, and Tooting) will held a meeting at the Queen's Hall, Wimbledon, on February 3, at 8 p.m. Chair; Dr. F. A. Bather. Speakers; Rev. J. M. Maillard, Dr. Frank Moxon, and others

At the Suffrage Club, on February 3, at 3.30 n.m. Sir Francis Vane will speak on "Discipline in Politics." Chair: Mrs. Hugo Ames.

At the International Franchise Club on February 4, at 8.30 p.m., there will be a discussion on "La Fenne Scule," Speaker: Miss Christopher St., John. Chairman: Mrs. Stanbury.

The Women's Freedom League will hold a meeting at the Caxton Hall on February 4, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Nott Bower and Miss Nina Boyle.

The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association (Kensington Branch) will hold a Café Chantant at the Kensington Town Hall on February 5, at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Speakers: Afternoon, Lady Betty Balfour; evening, Miss Massagert Hades Margaret Hodge.

The Northern Men's Federation will bold a Mass Meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on February 14, at 3 p.m. There will be a Mass Meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, Federatary 15, at 2,30 p.m.

There will be Votes for Women Fellow

ship meetings at:—
February 6, New Arts Club, Leeds: Miss.
Bremner, Scarborough, will lecture on
Florence Nightingale under the auspices
of the Fellowship.

February 9. at the Clarion Café, 30, Lord Street, Liverpool, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. Helena Jones will speak. Miss Phyllis Lovell in the chair. Weekly meeting of members and Fellows in Southport every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 15, Houghton Street.

Streatham Town Hall on February 10, at. 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Lady Isabel Margesson. Cheltenham Town Hall on February 12. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Rickmansworth Town Hall on February 18. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, on February 19. at 8 p.m. Speakers: Right Rev. Bishop E. N. Powell, D.D., Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Frank Debenham, Esq., J.P.

Kingsway Hall, on February 26, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Sir Harry Johnston, Miss Lens Ashwell, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and others. (See page 266.)

BARGAIN

pernoon Tea Cloths, a per Bundle, pos-ge 5d.
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